

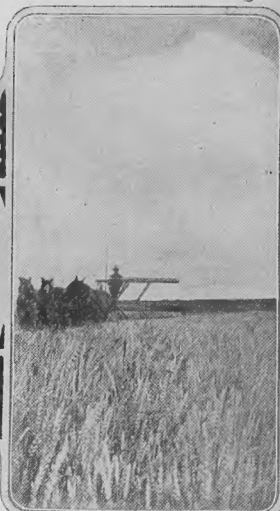


Vol. 29

The NOR'WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A

Stanley Rackham Mar 12
Box 117
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.



No. 17

THE PIONEER FARM PAPER OF WESTERN CANADA.



WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Nor'-West Farmer Limited, Publishers.

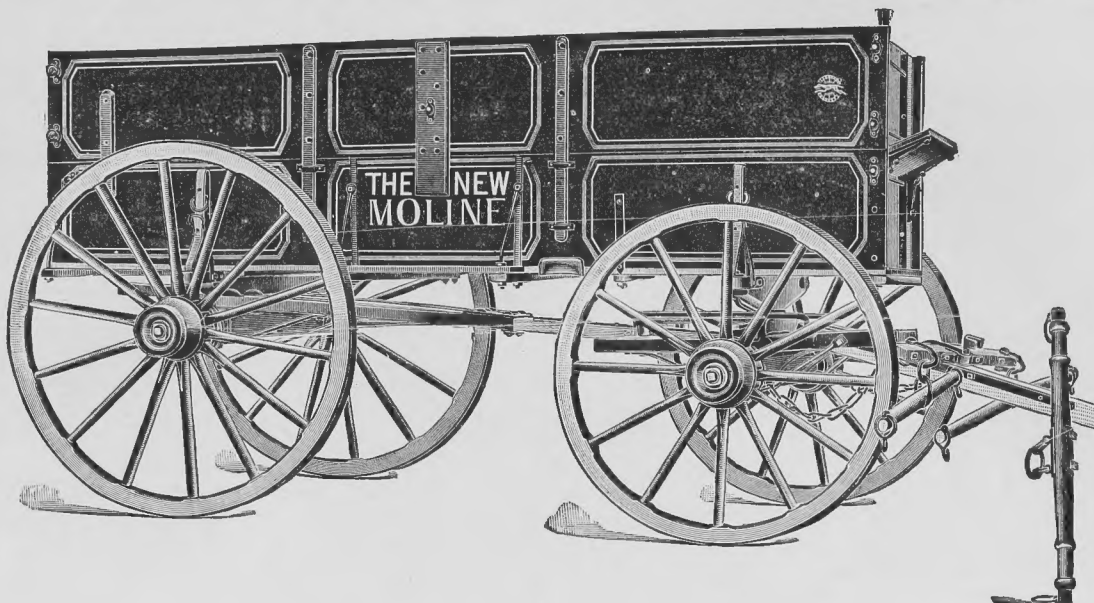
SEPTEMBER 5, 1910.

NEW MOLINE WAGON

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD WAGON

FIRST. The most important requisite for a lasting farm wagon is good **WOOD STOCK**. This is the foundation and must be right if the completed structure is to be enduring.

SECOND. The **IRON-ING** must be applied on proper principles if it should properly fulfil its purpose to strengthen, brace and prevent undue wear of the wood portions. Must be of best quality and good weight, but not prove an interference with that characteristic of the wood which is so essential to the life of a farm wagon—its elasticity.



WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD WAGON

THIRD. The **PROPORTIONMENT** of the component parts must be correct, to the end that each member shall be adequate to withstand the strains put upon it, and that none shall be spared any portion of its proper work at the expense of its fellows.

FOURTH. The **FINISH** must be good, with durable paints and varnishes, also attractive in appearance.

FIFTH, and last, but by no means least,
**A FARM WAGON MUST
BE LIGHT OF DRAFT**

Clad in Iron, Shod with Steel

THE MOLINE WAGON consists of a hardwood foundation, with heavy iron and steel reinforcements. It not only has heavier pattern **woodwork** but the **iron** and **steel** that doubles its durability, is of **extra size, extra weight** and **extra strength**.

—Steel against steel at friction points.

—Iron protecting wood where strain is the greatest.

—Double bracing of gears and grain-tight box. Is it any wonder that farmers call this wagon the "**IRONCLAD**"?

NEW-DEAL WAGON

NEW-DEAL WAGON

Is made of air-seasoned lumber.

Is equipped with double collar skein.

Skins are dust proof, therefore will hold grease longer and run easier than others.

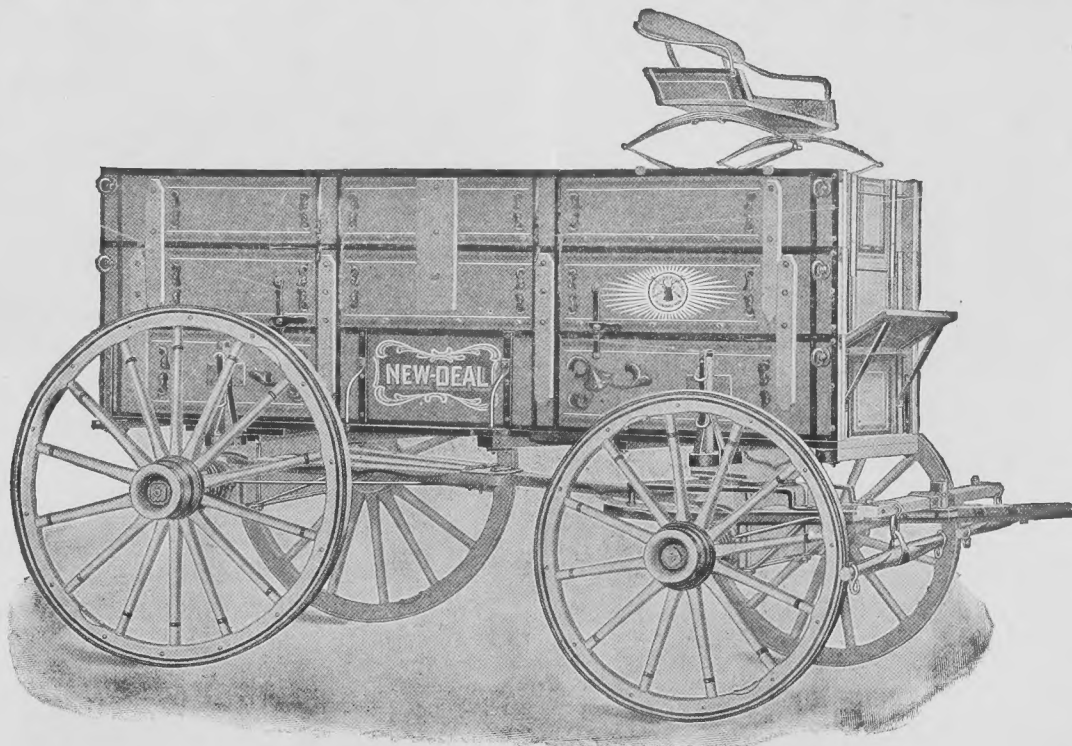
Skins are heavier; bell is longer and larger, taking more axle.

Has riveted grain cleats (not nailed or screwed.)

Bottom of Box is reinforced both front and rear.

Has clipped gear, both front and rear.

Box is made flax tight.



NEW-DEAL WAGON

Spring Seat, with 3-leaf springs (not single leaf.)

Steel-bolster stake plates on side of box.

Neck yoke 48-in. long (not 42-in.)

Has trussed tongue—cannot break or warp.

Has channel-iron reach—really indestructible.

Is extra well painted, striped and finished.

Possesses a great many distinctive features of merit.

A Wagon you can use with Profit.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

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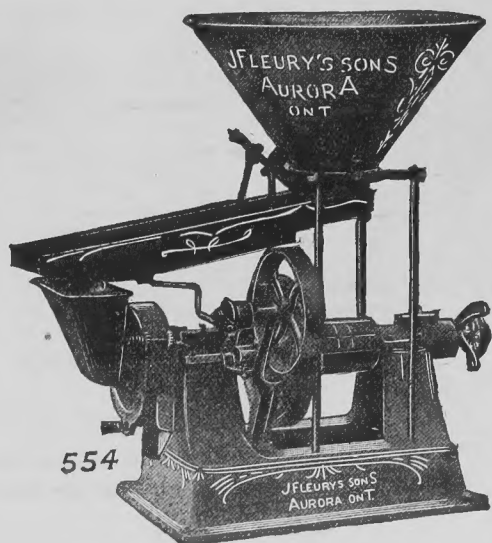
CALGARY

REGINA

EDMONTON

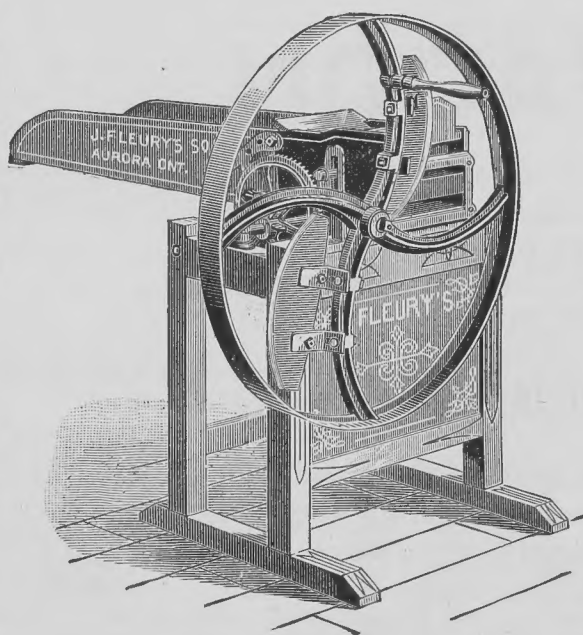
SASKATOON

ATTENTION



FLEURY'S GRINDER

Our Grinder line consists of the famous RAPID EASY and GOOD LUCK GRINDERS.



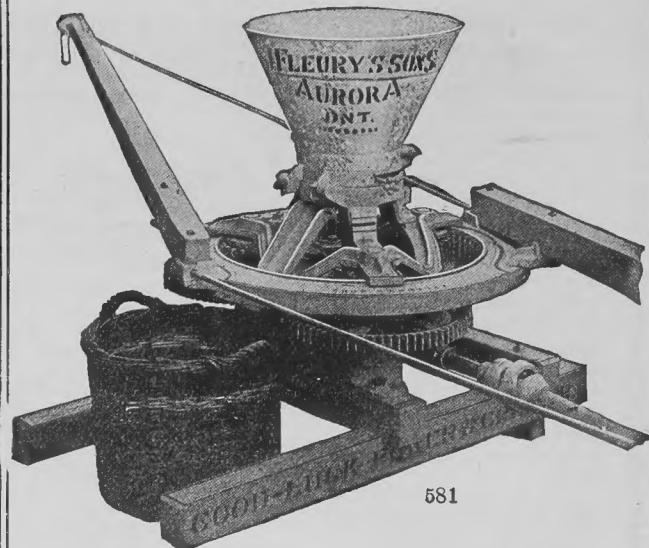
FLEURY'S STRAW CUTTER

Seven different styles and sizes for hand, belt and horse power; with or without carrier or blower.

THE FLEURY Grinders Straw Cutters Wood Saws and Horse Powers

ARE
HIGH GRADE
IN
EVERY RESPECT

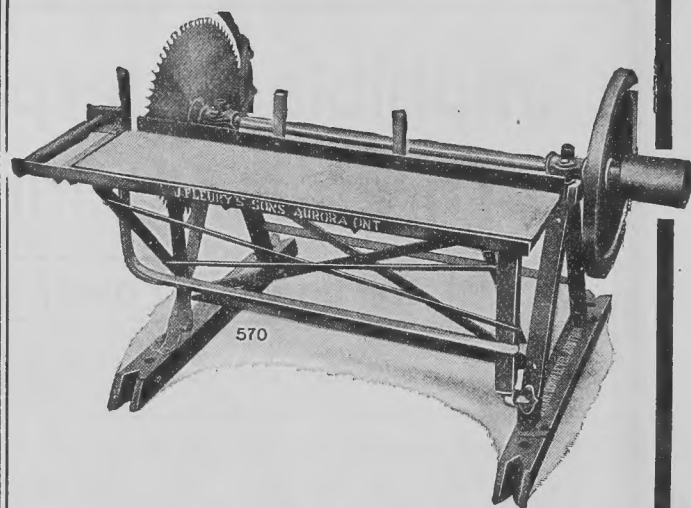
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GIVING
FULL EXPLANATIONS



Good Luck Power and Grinder

Specially Adapted to Farmers' Work
Construction and Finish PERFECT.
THOUSANDS in use and giving
highest satisfaction.

The best is cheapest; an INFERIOR
machine is DEAR at ANY PRICE.
YOU want only the best.



Circular Saw Machine No. 3

Length between saw and fly-wheel 4 feet 4½ inches. Size of pulley, which has fully turned face; 5 inch diameter by 7 inch face. Saw of any diameter from 22 to 30 inches can be supplied.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

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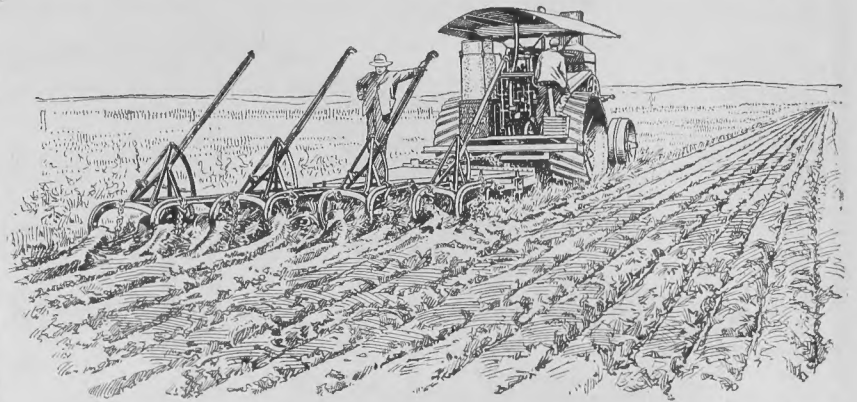
EDMONTON

SASKATOON

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POWER For Fall Plowing



Plowing 25 to 30 Acres Per Day

Deep Plowing

requires lots of power, but it produces the best seed bed, and the best crops. You probably have never plowed as deeply as you would like, because you would kill your horses if you did. But if you own a HART-PARR GAS TRACTOR you will have an abundance of power at your command, a horse that never gets overheated or tired, and can turn over 20 to 30 acres per day and as deep as you wish. Hence your next year crop will be better. That means **MONEY EARNED.**

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is also best because it kills the weeds before the seed matures; it also conserves moisture by preventing evaporation and permitting the rain and melted snow to enter the soil instead of running into ravines and depressions, hence forming an ideal seed bed. If you have a large farm you cannot get your plowing done early enough to do this if you use horses. But if you own a "MODERN FARM HORSE" which will do the work of 22 to 25 horses you can get your fall plowing done several weeks earlier than usual. Here again you are preparing for a better crop next year. Hence **MORE MONEY EARNED.**

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and is going to be higher next winter. Sell most of your horses, and save this heavy feed bill by buying a "MODERN FARM HORSE", which uses cheap **Kerosene** for "feed", and eats nothing while standing idle. The price of the horse feed you will save this coming year will go a long way towards paying for your Tractor. That's **MONEY SAVED.**

A Hart-Parr is a Money Maker--Money Saver

Let us tell you more about this "MODERN FARM HORSE," and its advantages on your farm. Mail us a postal card—we will do the rest. We can make prompt shipments.

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Every engineer knows that the greatest loss of power is caused by unnecessary friction due to poor belt transmission. Eliminate this friction and you get a great deal more power, with no greater expenditure for fuel.

"AMPHIBIA" WATERPROOF THRESHER LEATHER BELTING is the outcome of years of experiments and tests. "Amphibia" Waterproof Thresher eliminates friction to a greater degree than any other belting we know of.

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MACKENZIE BROS., SELLING AGENTS

The Nor'-West Farmer

"Civilization begins and ends with the Plow."

Vol. 29. No. 17.

Winnipeg, Canada, September 5, 1910.

\$1.00 a Year in Advance.

To Facilitate Trade Between Alberta and B.C.

Successful Gathering in Vancouver.—United Farmers of Alberta well Represented.—Freight Rate through Mountains, Meat Trade, Hay Trade, Vancouver Terminal Elevators all Discussed.—Bonding of all Commission Dealers asked for.—Abattoir Commission Desired to Suggest Ways of Facilitating Inter-Provincial Meat Trade.—Permanent Committee Appointed to Keep Producers of Two Provinces in Touch.

Reported by Member of our Editorial Staff.

In response to a circular letter sent out by the U. F. A. on March 24, to the boards of trade, agricultural associations, fruit growers, lumbermen, fishing interests, and others in B. C. interested in better trade relations between that province and Alberta, it was decided to hold a conference of all these interests together with delegates from the U. F. A. and other Alberta interests in Vancouver on Aug. 17 and 18. The Vancouver Exhibition Board had very generously invited the convention to meet in the coast city during the week of the fair; the Vancouver Board of Trade extended the delegates a most cordial welcome and placed everything at their disposal that could be desired. The organization meeting was held in the convention hall on the exhibition grounds, but the conference was then adjourned to the board room of the B. C. Lumbermen's Association when the deliberations extended over one full day and up to noon of the day following.

The conference was a success in every sense of the word. The producers of Alberta were represented by delegates from the U. F. A., the Alberta Government was represented by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Harcourt, and boards of trade were also represented. British Columbia interests were represented by the Vancouver Board of Trade, the A. B. C. Elevator and Wharf Co., fruit growers' interests, farming interests, and grain dealers and commission men. Mr. Jas. Bower, Pres. of the U. F. A., was made chairman of the convention.

In introducing the business of the meeting, Mr. Bower stated that he could not do better than refer to the report of the U. F. A. Transportation Committee which was given at their annual meeting in Edmonton last January, in setting forth the objects of the convention. He had been appointed to look into the question of ways and means of getting better trade conditions for the producers and consumers in Alberta and British Columbia and had made a trip to the coast a year ago for the purpose of making an investigation into the problem. He had found that the B. C. interests were as anxious for a closer union as were the people of Alberta. The result of further work from both ends had culminated in the present conference. The programme of the conference would consist in the reading of the report of the Transportation Committee, above referred to, together with further explanation of where the U. F. A. stood along general lines in regard to trade with British Columbia, and discussions on how the discriminatory freight rates of the C. P. R. in favor of Eastern points as against B. C. points affect Alberta farmers and the B. C. lumbermen, fruit growers, mercantile and other interests; what means could be taken to have the western rates reduced; how the present system of marketing Alberta meat in British Columbia affects

the Alberta farmer, and the British Columbia consumer; what different system could be instituted to create better conditions; how the lack of a standard of quality in hay and a system of inspection affects the farmer, the dealer and the consumer, and how could a uniform system be evolved and put into effect; and how the licensing and bonding of commission men would facilitate trade between the producers and consumers, and the general benefit to each.

High Freight Rates.

The question of high freight rates between British Columbia and Alberta points was the subject of much discussion. Vancouver, as well as the Alberta farmers, had been trying to get these rates reduced but as yet had made little headway. Tariffs were presented showing that the rate on freight from Calgary to Vancouver was higher than the rate from Calgary to Fort William, the difference being 8½ cents in the case of wheat, while the distance in the former case was only about half that of the latter. In addressing the meeting, W. J. McMillan, ex-president of the Vancouver Board of Trade, said that Vancouver had been grappling with the question of freight rates for a long time and had found it to be a most difficult thing to deal with. H. A. Stone, chairman of the Freight Rates Committee of the Board of Trade, and City Solicitor W. A. MacDonald both spoke along the same lines. The fight had been begun a long time ago and they meant to follow it up until they got justice. The C. P. R. claimed that the mountain haul was expensive and that the risk in hauling freight across B. C. was great, hence the high freight rates. The people of British Columbia claimed that the C. P. R. was a transcontinental highway and that B. C. should not be expected to make the western end pay alone. The C. P. R. was willing to give eastern shippers the benefit of a cheap rate through the mountains, the travelling public were given cheap tourist rates, British Columbia was used as a bait to get traffic for the rest of the line, but when it came to giving B. C. the benefit of a low local rate, the same as at other places along the line, the C. P. R. said no, B. C. shippers must pay a high rate from the coast to Alberta and other western points, and vice versa, because the haul is expensive and that section of the line must pay its way. Mr. MacDonald said that as a matter of fact the prairie haul was more expensive than the railway officials would admit. They refused to talk of the severe climate, dead engines on sidings in winter due to cold, and the great damage done to boilers on account of alkali water. It seemed to be the attitude of the C. P. R., by means of discriminatory freight rates, to shut B. C. off by herself. All B. C. wanted was as low rates east and west as prevailed in Eastern Canada or on the prairies—she simply was asking for equality along

with the other provinces. That was the condition under which she entered confederation. It was not justice to make her pay for the high cost of construction of the road through the mountains by means of high freight rates when it was a transcontinental line, government aided, and for the whole of Canada. Application for a hearing before the Railway Commission on Sept. 5 had been made, at which time the grievances of Alberta and the coast province with respect to freight rates would be presented in concrete form.

It was pointed out by the delegates from Alberta that the rate on wheat from Calgary to Vancouver was 32½ cents per cwt. The rate from Calgary to Fort William, almost twice the distance was 24 cents per cwt. This was felt to be a most unjust discrimination. They proposed laying their grievance before the C.P.R. in a fair and straightforward way and if a reduction could not be secured they would then take it to the Board of Railway Commissioners. They had been trying to compile definite information but found it most difficult to obtain the tariffs from the railways. They had been able to get part of the western tariffs but the eastern rates were not yet forthcoming. Alberta felt that her interests were common with British Columbia but discriminatory freight rates were keeping the two provinces apart. The Alberta farmers want B. C. fruit, fish, lumber and coal. On the other hand, B. C. needs Alberta grain, hay and meat. On account of excessive and unfair freight rates the producer was getting too little and the consumer paying too much.

It was decided that the Executive of the U. F. A. should confer with the Freight Rates Committee of the Vancouver Board of Trade with respect to the proper means of approaching the Railway Commission and the railways regarding the securing of better freight rates.

The Meat Trade.

Steak in Vancouver at 25 cents per pound and grass fat steers in Alberta that are now being sold at from 2¼ to 3½ cents per pound opened up a question that claimed the close attention of the conference for no small share of its time. Mr. Jas. Speakman, Penhold, Alta., presented the farmers' side of the case in a very able manner. He prefaced his remarks by showing how the Dominion Meat Inspection Act, good in itself and one which no person would think of having abolished, had in effect operated to throw the dressed meat trade into the hands of the large abattoir men. The Dominion Act requires that all meat for export or inter-provincial trade shall bear the stamp of a federal meat inspector. Very naturally, none but the larger killing plants can afford to maintain these inspectors. Consequently they alone can kill meat for export or inter-provincial trade. In Alberta, this meant that local butchers could not sell meat across the line into British Columbia and that this trade was in the hands of the three large abattoirs operating in that province. This gave them absolute control of the meat market and prices were apparently manipulated to suit themselves. There was such a variation in prices from year to year that farmers could not depend on the market being steady. Hogs were a good price now, but quite frequently and not long since, not one-third the present price had been received. No business man would think of staying in a business where there were such fluctuations. Under the present system the small butcher had no chance to compete against the apparent meat combine. Prices for live cattle were

then 2¼ to 2½ cents for heifers and 3 to 3½ cents for steers, with a shrinkage of 5 per cent. The good stuff brought little more than the inferior animals.

The U. F. A. did not propose to ask for the abolition of the Inspection Act, but they did want it supplemented by provincial legislation providing for a system of municipal or public abattoirs under public control. By this scheme, regular killing days could be established at the different places and one government inspector could thus do the inspecting at several places. The scheme was feasible and enough study had been given to it to convince the speaker that it was practicable and thoroughly workable.

It was pointed out further by the B. C. provision interests that canned meats had gone up 33 1/3 per cent. in the last 9 months in face of the fact that prices were even lower for cattle in Alberta than last year. Canned meats from Australia could be secured at 25 per cent. less cost than Canadian meats could be bought for, and this in face of the 27½ per cent. duty. There should be packing plants instead of all the live animals being used for the fresh meat trade. Local abattoirs, moreover, in addition to being a check on the meat trade, would leave the hides in the country and encourage tanneries, etc. At present, there was not a bit of harness or shoe leather produced in Alberta or British Columbia.

The B. C. delegates were in hearty accord with the movement to get relief from the high meat prices which also promised relief to the Alberta producer. There were only two abattoirs in Vancouver and both of them were private concerns, P. Burns and Swift & Co. Line animals sent there could be slaughtered only in either one or the other of these, so the meat trade at that end of the road seemed pretty well corralled. Public abattoirs throughout British Columbia were as much desired as in Alberta.

The Hay Trade.

E. Carswell, Penhold, presented the farmers' views on the hay question. Shipments westward to B. C. had been most unsatisfactory. There was no one to decide disputes and no standard to go by. If a shipment reached B. C. and the buyers there said it was not up to grade there was no way of deciding the matter, no one to appeal to. The Red Deer Co-operative Association had followed through some cases and had found attempted fraud at this end. There had also been unscrupulous Alberta shippers who took every unfair advantage possible.

E. J. Fream, Sec. U. F. A., submitted that there should be hay inspection provided for, the same as now prevails in the East. Dominion hay inspectors were maintained at Montreal and Toronto. Their fee for inspection was 20 cents per ton. Last year some thousands of dollars were spent by the government for hay inspection, so there must have been a great deal of hay inspected. Hay could not be inspected the same as grain. It must be inspected either at the time of loading or at time of unloading. A load of hay might be sent west on a falling market. When the dealer in Vancouver gets it he might simply say that it was not up to standard ordered and refuse to receive it. The result would be that demurrage charges would rapidly pile up and in the end the shipper would be the loser. The speaker mentioned instances of where such cases had occurred. Grades for hay, government inspection and the bonding and licensing of hay commission men, the same as is the case with

the grain men in the prairie provinces, would bring about the desired results. Hay commission men in both Alberta and British Columbia should be bonded and licensed; then it would not be possible for any person indiscriminately to hang up his shingle.

T. A. Crerar, of Winnipeg, pointed out that this was also a matter of great importance to Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and that were the farmers of those provinces communicated with they would be certain to give all possible assistance in securing desired legislation. Manitoba farmers have the same difficulty in marketing hay as do the Alberta farmers and complaints are constantly being made by them.

Representatives of the Brackman-Ker and the Brown & Howie Milling Companies of Vancouver stated that much of the fault was due to unscrupulous shippers. Hay was often shipped in open stock cars that had two or three inches of frozen filth in the bottom when they left Alberta. By the time they reached the coast this had thawed out and the lower rows of hay bales were spoiled. Foreign matter and spoiled bales were often found to the extent of two tons in a car. Both the farmers and the dealers admitted that there were unscrupulous men on both sides and that the only solution to the problem was a definite standard and government inspection.

Vancouver Terminal Elevators.

Discussion on the question of terminal elevators at Vancouver was opened up by T. H. Worsnop, Manager of the Canadian Mexican Steamship Line. He stated frankly that he wanted to know the attitude of the Alberta farmers as to the western terminals and as frankly explained his position. Being greatly interested in water transportation and in developing trade with Mexico and South American ports, he very naturally wanted to see elevators at Vancouver at the earliest possible time. The C. P. R. had so far done little in providing storage facilities and the Government had done nothing. While this delay was going on, trade was being lost to them and before long the Americans would again have control of the Mexican market. In view of this, the A. B. C. Elevator and Wharf Co., of which he was a director, had been organized to provide wharfage and storage facilities from which all transportation companies could receive and ship grain or other produce. The need of a warehouse to handle incoming and outgoing cargoes was a present one and a great one. The company had not proceeded far yet but had procured a site and issued a prospectus. He believed much could be said both for and against government owned terminal elevators. Government ownership lacked the initiative of private ownership but for his part he would be glad to withdraw from the proposition if the government would go ahead and build an elevator. He was satisfied that there should be government inspection, and government control, if need be.

Regarding shipping in bulk or bags, he believed that for a great many years yet to come the western trade would demand grain in bags. Grain could not be shipped around South America, through the tropics twice, in bulk, without its being damaged. In bags, the air would have a chance to circulate through the piles to a certain extent. His idea was to construct an independent wharf and warehouse. After hearing the discussion re the chilled meat trade at their convention in Edmonton last winter, he also believed there should be a chilled meat plant in connection.

D. W. Warner, Edmonton, pointed out that bagging grain would not suit the Alberta farmer as it would entail more work and more expense. Besides, it could not be bagged and left out in the fields until marketed as is done in the states of Washington and Oregon because in Alberta there are fall rains which would damage the grain.

Called upon for his opinion, Mr. Crerar said frankly that he did not believe Capt. Worsnop's scheme was as good as complete government ownership and operation. Experience had shown

that no amount of government supervision could control the situation with the elevators privately owned. There was a clause in the Grain Act to prevent warehouse men from dealing in grain. This was dodged by the dealers simply forming separate companies, incorporated under a different name but composed of the same individuals, and conducting the elevator business. Mr. Crerar also believed that everything possible should be done to increase western shipments. He believed that Alberta grain could be shipped to Liverpool in bulk by way of Vancouver, then Tehuantepec Railway, and out across the Atlantic with perfect safety. The unloading and re-loading at the Isthmus would aerate the grain and thus prevent damage. The Mexican government had control of the Isthmian Railway and would no doubt welcome the increased business which this grain shipment would bring. More than that, upon the completion of the Panama Canal, there would be two competing routes across the Isthmus, a most desirable condition to have. There no doubt would always be a certain market for bagged grain, but the greater portion would be shipped in bulk and preparations for handling grain in bulk should be made. He believed with Capt. Worsnop that selling grain on sample was the only way. If the identity of grain shipments could be preserved, a premium over the quoted price could be obtained for the high class grades.

There was much opposition to the development of the Vancouver port, said Mr. Crerar. Certain Winnipeg grain firms were opposed to it. The C. P. R. was against it, no doubt partly because they had not the steamship facilities to handle grain after it was landed in Vancouver. The Dominion government was also spending large sums of money in building up the port of Montreal so that it could compete with U. S. Atlantic ports. He did not believe that Montreal was entitled to the total government patronage to the exclusion of Vancouver. Provincialism should be done away with and such things should be looked at from a Dominion standpoint.

Following Mr. Crerar's address, Sec. Fream expressed in very concise terms the attitude of the Alberta farmers towards the Vancouver terminals. They knew what had happened at Fort William. They also know that Vancouver is a clean port now and they want to keep it that way. They would rather the same inadequate shipping facilities should prevail for the next ten years than see the elevators built by private parties, as is the case at the lake front. The Alberta farmers were irrevocably committed to the policy of government owned and controlled elevators. In giving their opinion, he could not do better than read the resolution presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the U. F. A. upon his visit to Red Deer:

"Whereas the lack of a terminal elevator at the Pacific Coast is the cause of great loss to Western Canada, inasmuch as there is now no adequate means whereby grain can be transferred to ocean boats, and by reason of this the value of a western grain route is lost, as are also new markets for grain, particularly that of Mexico and in the Orient; also serious loss is incurred to the producers by reason of the congestion of traffic on the lines going east during the shipping season;

"And whereas in the past the true value of their grain has been lost to the producers and the reputation of Canadian grain has suffered by reason of the manipulations of this grain going through the present terminal elevators;

"Therefore we ask that the Government at once take steps to build and operate an elevator at the Pacific Coast, and also that the Government take over and operate the present terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, as asked for by the Grain Growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan."

Sir Wilfrid had promised them in Alberta that upon his return to Ottawa he would call a conference to which a committee of the U. F. A. would be asked to attend for the purpose of discussing the elevator question. If it was shown them that government own-

ership was the only feasible scheme, he would proceed at once to put it into effect. The farmers felt that their goal was now in sight, and they could not recede from their position.

Resolutions.

A number of resolutions were submitted to the conference during its proceedings and passed, after thorough discussion. The sentiment of the conference with respect to freight rates was expressed as follows:

"Resolved, that this meeting, composed of the directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, representatives of the farmers of British Columbia, the board of trade of Vancouver, and members of various other commercial organizations of both provinces, express its deep conviction that excessive freight rates between Alberta and British Columbia are seriously hindering and diminishing the interchange of products under present conditions, and regarding future development in both these provinces; and it is the further conviction of this meeting that the time has now arrived when a substantial reduction in rates should be effected, which will not only be of the greatest importance to the producers and consumers of these provinces, but to the railway companies as well."

"That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, the Great Northern Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and Mr. William Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, requesting that a meeting be arranged for at a date to be agreed upon by duly appointed representatives of both parties."

Permanent Committee.

In order to keep the movement for better trade conditions going, it was decided to form a standing committee, by the following resolution:

"Resolved, that a standing committee comprising three representatives each of Alberta and British Columbia be appointed to further work out the details covering better trade relations between the two provinces."

Municipal Abattoirs.

"Resolved, that this committee recommend the establishment in both provinces of a system of public abattoirs by the municipalities or the provincial government under a government inspection."

Bonding Commission Men.

"Resolved, that the provincial governments of British Columbia and Alberta be requested to enact a uniform law licensing and bonding all commission merchants handling any kind of farm produce, the provisions of same to be along the lines laid down in the Manitoba Grain Act for the licensing and bonding of grain commission merchants."

Hay Inspection.

"Resolved, that representations be made to the Dominion government pointing out the unsuitability of the present standards of hay for Alberta and British Columbia, and the necessity for the creation of a suitable standard of quality for hay, if the hay industry of Western Canada is to reach its highest state of development, such standard to give grades for timothy, clover, alfalfa, brome, wild native hay, and any other varieties which are necessary for the business of the West, and that competent inspectors be appointed to carry out the provisions of the Inspection and Sale Act in regard to the inspection of hay.

"Further, that a committee consisting of representatives of the U. F. A., B. C. farmers, and hay commission merchants be appointed to draft the proposed grades for hay and if the same be suitable that the government be requested to add same to the Inspection and Sale Act.

"Further, that the committee appointed shall consult the hay interests of Saskatchewan and Manitoba in preparing the proposed grades for hay."

Abattoir Commission.

The complexity of the abattoir ques-

tion was considered to be such that more information was necessary. It was therefore decided to ask the provincial governments of Alberta and British Columbia to each appoint an abattoir commissioner who would go into the question fully, make a study of it, and submit definite plans.

Banquet for Alberta Delegation.

On Thursday evening, Capt. Worsnop, of the Canadian Mexican Steamship Line, tendered the visiting delegates a banquet in the beautiful new parlors of the Carlton Cafe. Aside from the Alberta delegation, a number of the B. C. delegates were also guests. Acting Mayor Ramsay, City Solicitor W. A. Macdonald, E. Buchan, Pres. of the Board of Trade, and a few others were also present. A splendid repast was served and a delightful toast list listened to. It was a "feast of reason and flow of soul" in a very real sense. The Alberta and B. C. delegates heartily enjoyed Vancouver's warm reception and as a result of the conference, one of the most important gatherings ever met in the "sunset metropolis," great good is bound to come. Their work did not end at the conclusion of the conference. The standing committee will be the mainspring behind the movement from now on.

The Dry "Farming" Movement.

The "dry farming" propagandists in Western United States certainly deserve credit for the enthusiasm with which they push their movement. Twice a month they issue a bulletin to their members, and in various other ways they "boost" the principles for which their organization stands.

What is expected to be a very big incident in their history is the dry farming congress, to be held at Spokane, Wash., on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th of next month. Last year, the dry farming congress at Billings, Montana, was attended by 1,150 delegates. The governor of Washington State is now heading a movement to quadruple this number at the Spokane gathering. Apropos the value of the system, we may quote this same governor, who, in an official proclamation, says: "Dry farming has certainly proved itself to be a most efficacious method of agriculture under the present conditions of drouth."

The dry farming congress and dry farming exposition occur during the week of the Spokane Interstate Fair, which is held from October 3rd to 9th.

The field crop competitions in the eastern provinces of Canada have been more numerous this year than formerly.

James Murray, of the Brandon experimental farm, secured about 1½ tons of alfalfa to the acre in his first cutting this year, with a somewhat lighter cutting again on July 29. This is very good for so dry a season and makes a good showing for the future of alfalfa growing in Manitoba.

The first factory for the manufacture of beetroot sugar in British Columbia is being organized at Mission City by the Fraser Valley Sugar Works, Limited, which will make the fourth in Canada. Two of these are in Ontario and one in Alberta. Much attention is being given to the subject now in England, and in several counties efforts are being made to induce the farmers to grow beets to warrant the erection of factories. Fifty years ago all the refined sugar consumed in that country was produced at home from sugar cane grown elsewhere. Last year about a million tons of beet sugar were imported from European countries, where the industry has proved to be of great value. Forty years ago the percentage of saccharine in the beet was about nine per cent, but by improvement of cultivation and care in the selection of seed it is now 15 to 17 per cent. Sixteen countries of Europe grow from 4,000,000 acres about 41,000,000 tons, from which is produced 6,500,000 tons of sugar.



Comments, discussions, experiences pertaining to general farm work, methods, or practices are cordially invited. Your experience will help your fellow farmer.

We Need a Greater Variety of Grasses.

When one goes over the western farmer's stock-in-trade in the way of available grasses for successful culture in this country, one must be seriously impressed with the fact that there is abundant room for the originating and introduction of as many good grasses as possible.

Indeed, it can be seriously questioned if there is any other country on the face of the earth whose agriculture has attained as wide a reputation as ours, and

that has so few grasses upon which dependence can be had. We have western rye grass, which is very satisfactory in many ways, but is rather apt to be woody as a hay if not carefully handled, also is a bit shy in the aftermath. When all is said and done, this is our best all-round grass. Then we have timothy, which is good in some fields, but is miserably poor on light soil in a year drier than usual in the spring. And then we have brome grass, that has its faults, but that has a great many good qualities, and that is almost sure to regain within the next few years much of the popularity that it has lost within the past half decade.

And there you are. That is almost the whole list. And we need more. We need a greater variety to suit the variations in soil and in environment. We need grasses that reach their greatest perfection on the wind-swept prairie; we need grasses suited to the deep black mould of the more alluvial soils; we need grasses that will grow well where there is a strong tinge of alkali; and we need grasses for our light lands.

None of the governments in Canada

have done anything worth while as yet in this matter. The experimental farms introduced brome grass into Canada; whether it would have got here anyway we do not know. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is also promoting the alfalfa contest in that province. Outside of that, what has been done? Does anybody know?

In Sweden and some of the other European countries the governments have done a lot of work in the way of originating and introducing new crops. They have men engaged who spend all their time on one or two crops. Perhaps one man is given the work on grass as his share. He seeks for native plants that possess desirable characteristics, transplants these to his breeding plots; he imports all sorts of promising kinds; he selects, discards, improves. Sometimes he gets something that is worth to the country the cost of his salary for all his life.

We are not complaining because this work has not been taken up sooner in Canada. We have had much good work done along other lines. But this is a line that must be undertaken from now

on. It would be a slow work. Years might—in fact, years must—go by before anything could be originated and given to the public in sufficient quantity for general cultivation, and with the absolute assurance that it would be satisfactory. But the sooner the start is made the better.

We are glad to know that this question is being considered by at least one wide-awake government official, and hope that departmental action shall be hastened in the desired direction.

Lessons of the Past Season.

Not only from our own country, but also from the entire area of North America which has been struck with the drought of this year, has there come the universal testimony that intelligent cultivation to conserve moisture has been abundantly vindicated.

It is true, of course, that in some places the rainfall has been so extremely light, and the June sun so scorching in its effects, that even the most care-

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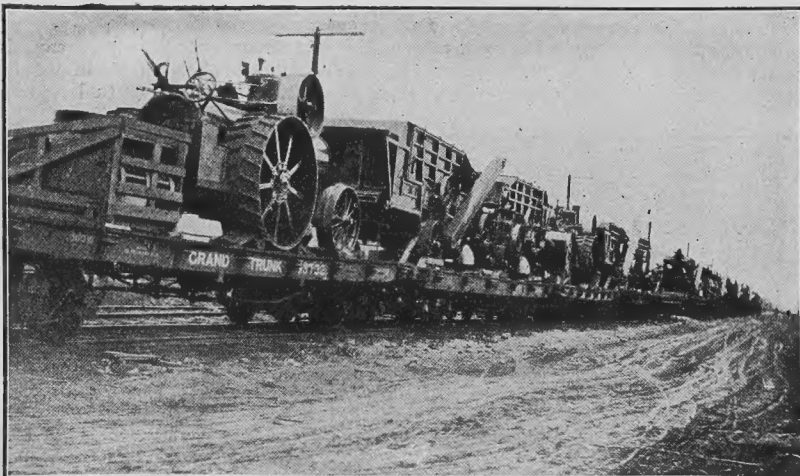


This cut shows our loading platform at Winnipeg. The picture gives a rough idea of the facilities at our disposal for carefully and expeditiously handling the enormous business that is passing through our hands at this world-renowned distributing point. We doubt whether any shipper of heavy freight handles the bulk of materials in any line that is represented by the output of the "Cock o' the North" line of American-Abell Engine and Thresher Company at Winnipeg.

This photograph is the best camera picture we could obtain, under exceedingly cramped conditions, of 17 cars of machinery shipped from our warehouse in Winnipeg on the 8th of August. We make many shipments of ten cars or over a day and the grand aggregate at the end of season is an impressive sight even to men who are themselves accustomed to handle a large bulk of Western traffic.



A bird's eye view of a special through train load exclusively made up of American-Abell machinery, shipped from our factory and arriving at Winnipeg on 16th August. This photo is a snap-shot taken in the C. P. R. yards at Winnipeg on their arrival. These photos give some slight idea of the increased demand for our popular special plowing engines and the famous "Cock o' the North" line of threshing outfit.



American-Abell Engine and Thresher Company, Limited
WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY EDMONTON

ful methods have failed. The ardent advocates of moisture conserving methods have to admit that it is impossible to grow crops without any rainfall at all; and there are parts of the country where this has been practically the situation.

But in most places, where there has been a limited amount of rain during the growing season, and where the success or failure of the crop has depended on the augmenting of this rainfall by the surplus stored farther down in the soil, the principles of soil cultivation as generally propounded by our agricultural leaders within recent years has stood the test. That is to say, we are raising our heaviest crops upon the pieces of land that have been kept well stored with vegetable matter, that have been stirred deeply enough to form a good moisture catching body, that have been so compacted as to prevent an excess of air from drying out the ground about the bottom of the furrows, and that have had a good mulch on top of loose soil.

We are familiar with the fact, of course, that in Central Saskatchewan, where the influence of the Indian Head Experimental Farm has been somewhat widely felt, the system of summer fallow practised there has been very generally adopted. The results from such a system have been most satisfactory this year and, despite the small rainfall, there will be several fields in that part of the country to yield 25 bushels of wheat to the acre and more. But practically the same principles are involved in what is known as the "dry farming" system, now being widely adopted throughout the western states. And from almost all over there comes the testimony that proper cultivation has conserved the soil moisture and grown at least fair crops where alongside have been almost bare fields on the farms of men who were more careless about the moisture question.

This season has been an extreme one, but it serves to draw greater attention to a general fact that it is of great importance that every farmer, and especially every new-comer, should grasp. That fact is that the strip of country lying for one thousand miles east of the Rockies is a land of comparatively light rainfall. It is true, of course, that during some seasons, especially in some districts, we have enough rainfall in June and July to bring along a crop, even without any stored moisture in the soil to supplement the precipitation. But these conditions are rare, and the general rule is that our rainfall is much below the average of the agricultural world.

The more it is studied, the more it will be found that the big question with us is that of the conservation of moisture. And the principles of soil culture that have been endorsed by our own best experiment stations are the principles that are being adopted by the most successful farmers, not only in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but also in the Dakotas, in Montana, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado.

Stook wagons accompanying the threshing machines need to be carefully swept off outside your gate.

Flax Hay.

An Alberta subscriber writes that he is cutting a quantity of flax for hay. He wants to know what would be the feeding value of flax cut just after flowering for hay as compared with good upland prairie hay, and compared with oats in the sheaf. He also wants to know how often it can be fed as a regular ration and how much at a feed for each horse and could it be fed to brood mares as a regular ration, with safety.

Western farmers know pretty well the feeding value of prairie hay and oat sheaves. For horses and cattle, other than milch cows, good prairie hay is almost as valuable as timothy. It is a very poor feed for milch cows. Oat sheaves are valuable not only because of the actual food contained but also because it is palatable and, therefore, greatly relished.

The flax crop has considerable value as a fodder crop. We have not had personal experience but know that some farmers in the Canadian West and in the Northwestern States have had the best of results from flax hay. It should be cut in early bloom and cured as hay in this green stage before the oil develops and the fibre becomes tough and woody. When cut at just the right stage it makes an excellent fodder. It contains about 15 per cent. of protein, which is more than is in clover hay. In the analysis before us we note that there is 32 per cent. of fibre in flax hay, 38.07 in oat straw, 40.89 in wheat straw, 30.62 in timothy hay, and 24.05 in clover. Even flax straw may be fed with profit at times. Stockmen have used both flax hay and flax straw and report satisfactory results. Prof. Henry says, regarding flax straw, that there seems to be no reason for believing that the fibre of flax straw forms balls of indigestible matter in the stomachs of farm animals. There is no doubt but that in times of scarcity stockmen would do well to overcome this prejudice against flax straw and feed it freely to their hungry animals. The hay contains scarcely more fat than clover and can be fed in about the same manner as clover. Too much of it would not be well for brood mares, but there seems no reason why it should not be fed to other horses if not too dusty.

We should like to know more of the experience of farmers who have fed flax hay. There are also many readers who no doubt would like to have this information. Others' opinions and experience in this line would be welcome.

"Farm Weeds" in French.

That splendid weed bulletin, "Farm Weeds of Canada," has been printed in French for distribution among the French speaking people of the Dominion. The price of this edition is, we presume, \$1.00, the same as for the English version, and the source of supply is the same, namely, from the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. As every farmer of the country is interested in weed suppression, not only on his own, but also on his neighbors' farms,



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we would suggest that those living in the vicinity of French speaking settlements tell their neighbors about this and interest them in securing a copy of this excellent publication.

Drawing Binders with Gasoline.

The Dufferin Leader, Carman, Man., in its issue of August 18 says:—

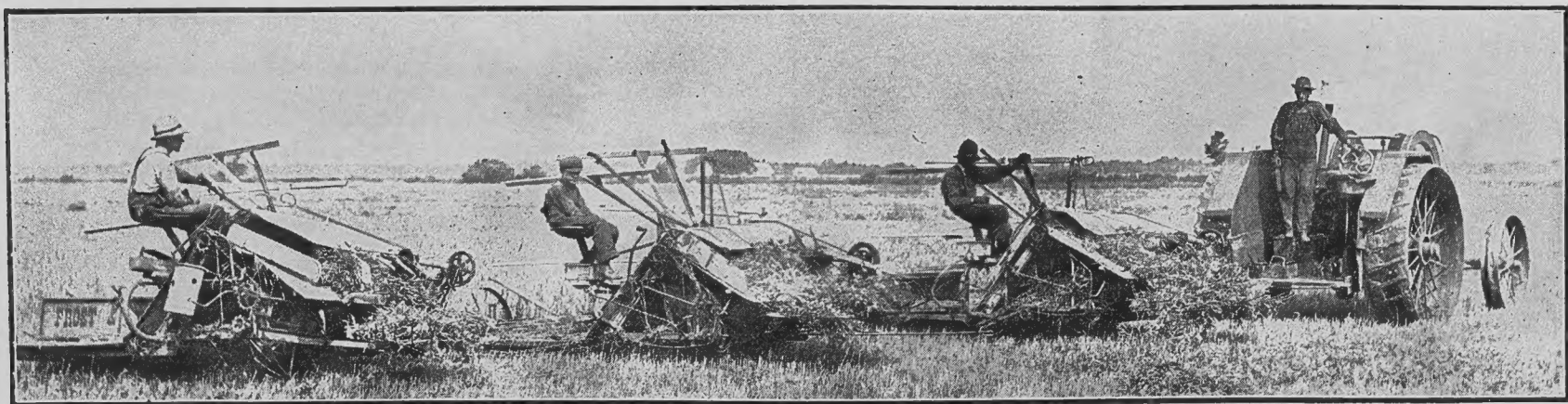
"In last week's issue The Leader noted that Messrs W. H. and C. Clendenning, west of Carman, were cutting wheat by motor power. On Thursday Mr. S. P. Hinch took Photographer Finch and a friend or two out in his auto, and a photograph was secured of this modern form of harvesting operations. By means of scantlings and chains the binders were rigidly hitched to the 20-horse power gasoline tractor, in the same order as if they had been drawn by horses. Each binder was operated by a boy, and everything seemed to work to perfection. The tractor fairly walked away with the

three binders, and the ease with which it seemed to do the work showed that it could have operated them in heavy crop, or drawn one more in the crop in which it was working. At each end, engine and binders described a circle or loop, and the speedy and accurate manner in which they were swung into line showed that the man on the motor was an expert at his business—it was, in fact, the best sight of all to see him circle on the corners."

Wants Information re Portable Granaries.

A Saskatchewan subscriber desires some "good" ideas on portable granaries. He wants plans for one that will hold from 1,800 to 2,000 bushels of oats.

A granary of sufficient capacity to hold 2,000 bushels of grain would need to be 12 ft. wide by 20 ft. long and 10½



Cutting Wheat by Motor Power on Farm of W. H. & C. Clendenning, Carman, Man. (See article on this page.)

ft. deep, or thereabouts. To hold this amount the granary must be filled full. These dimensions could be changed to suit, but the total capacity would need to be, in round numbers, 2,568 cubic feet. There are all sorts of bins and granaries put up for holding grain in the field until it can be moved to the elevator. Perhaps as good as any portable granary is one built on runners. A team can be hitched to it and it can be moved to any part of the field at pleasure. It should be well floored and ship-lapped on the inside, the siding being nailed to upright studs securely fastened at the base. If the bin is a large one, there should be at least one rod through the centre, say about two-thirds the distance from the top, to prevent the sides from bulging when full of grain. The granary should be constructed as light as possible, consistent with strength, so that it will not require a kit of house-moving tools to move it from one side of the field to the other. After it is located where it will be filled, blocks could be put under the floor to hold up the weight of the grain. Using supports of this kind makes it possible to use lighter floor sleepers, thus reducing the weight of the granary considerably. This is an important item when it comes to moving, especially if the granary is a large one. Either a caboose or slant roof can be put on.

This matter of portable granaries is a very important question at this season of the year. Any suggestions that our readers might have would be helpful to others. Send them in.

Weeds.

Did you ever walk over a weedy field and figure out the extent of the levy that was being imposed upon its owner? If the government should come along and demand twenty-five per cent. of a man's crop to build bridges or improve school houses, there would be a call to arms in protest. And yet there are farms—quite a few of them in some places—where it is safe to say the value of the crops are reduced at least one-quarter because of the weeds that grow in them. Too high an estimate! No, it is not a bit too high to met the conditions on many a farm.

In many ways weeds make their levies. As a general thing they draw more heavily on the water supply of the soil than do our cultivated crops. Most weeds—mustards, thistles, ragweed, for example—have broad leaves covered with evaporating pores, and they give off into the air a tremendous amount of moisture; much more, indeed, than do our narrow leafed cereal plants. We have read somewhere that a single good sized mustard plant has been estimated to give off fourteen ounces of water in a day. Anyone can easily see how a field full of such plants would rob the soil.

Then they are pirates in the matter of land fertility. That our weeds have greater facilities than our tame crops for extracting the available plant food is fairly well proven by the way in which they gain the ascendancy upon fields that are lacking in fertility or when conditions for growth are adverse. There is another manner in which they are especially fitted to rob our cereals, and about which few people ever think. It is this. Some constituents important in seed development (nitric acid is an example) are only gradually liberated in the decomposition of the humus of the soil, and never remain available in great quantities. Upon many of these the plant makes its main draft just when the seed is developing. It is very important that these elements be held in liberal solution in the soil moisture at that time. But many of our weeds ripen their seeds just two or three weeks in advance of the grain crop, and, of course, they make the first and heaviest draft—and then the cultivated plant gets what is left. The case is somewhat similar to what it would be if a forger drew heavily upon a farmer's bank account just before harvest, when he needed all his money to get his crop safely gathered. The weeds, too, crowd out the cultivated plants. Pull up a big weed and

you will be surprised to find how much space it actually did take up.

Weeds ruin the value of the product, both of the threshed grain and of the straw. The grade of the grain is often reported as "rejected," and the farmer not only takes a lower price for the wheat itself, but he pays freight on rubbish that never brings him a cent in return.

His farm is reduced in value because he grows weeds, and, worse still, his neighbors' farms are reduced also on account of his carelessness. It is a mean man who wilfully allows his bad habits to become a menace to his neighbors.

Then, the meanest of all, he leaves to his sons a farm deprived of its virgin fertility and fouled by the seeds of past shiftlessness. And who is more to be despised than the man who willingly robs his children of their rightful inheritance of a productive soil, and a fair and even start in the race of life?

Look up, ye farmer of the weed-grown

farm! Don't despair; don't run away; don't give over trying! There is lots of hope yet for the man who quits the vain attempt to make the soil do that which it will not do, and who changes his methods to meet the exigencies of the case. Quit your straight grain growing. Keep more horses and cows and sheep and pigs and poultry. Cultivate smaller areas and get more land under grass and clovers. Grow some corn. Grow some alfalfa if you can get a catch. When you summer fallow do it so thoroughly that it kills all the weeds. Don't let threshing machines carry all sorts of rubbish on to your farm; meet them outside the fence with the broom. Buy a fanning mill and clean all seed grain properly.

The man who does this may not ride into town in an automobile, but he will at least be able to walk down the road without shame in his face. He will also make a good living on a reasonably limited piece of land; he will have no

fear of the sheriff, and his farm will become more valuable and more fertile year by year, instead of declining in value as the seasons go by, as many are now doing.

The oil can, properly used, is one of the greatest money makers, or rather, money savers on the farm. Keep the machinery well oiled.

Is the binder properly stored away for the winter, or will the first snow storm still find it just where it was left when drawn out of the field?

This is the right time of year to recall all the evidences you have ever seen that moving threshing machines are terrible weed spreaders. Make the owners clean out before coming onto your farm.

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What Caused the Poor Yield?

A Woodglen, Alta., subscriber writes:—"I have a small field that was broken in the year 1906 and was seeded half in wheat and half in oats in 1907. In 1908 it was seeded the same as in the previous year. I sowed it with oats again, but it is a very poor crop. Do you think it would do to sow it to wheat next year? Would it be best to summer fallow it? When is the best time to summer fallow? If plowed deeply this fall, would flax do well on it?"

There are probably two, or one of two, reasons why this field has given a poor yield. Four successive crops in that part of Alberta would not exhaust the fertility of the soil sufficiently to reduce yields after this fashion. In fact, after two or three crops are taken off land of the character of soil that is found in northern Alberta, yields usually improve. The presence of weeds would be one reason for poor yields, and the other possibility is that the land was poorly farmed. Shallow plowing with little other preparation of the seed bed would most certainly be conducive to poor yields, especially in a very dry year. Flax would be no more likely to make a good crop next year than wheat or oats, under similar conditions.

If this field has become weedy it should be summer fallowed next year, as that is the best way of controlling them. If the field is clean, it is more than likely that the poor yield has been due to poor farming, that is the land has not been plowed deeply enough nor the seed bed properly prepared. Of course, if it is an alkali district, and this soil is strongly alkaline, that would at once account for the trouble.

There is little doubt but that too much shallow plowing is done, especially in districts where the soil is deep. Many of the best farmers in the Indian Head and Regina districts, also in the Red River Valley, are coming to appreciate this fact very fully. The ground must be plowed deeply, and then the seed bed thoroughly worked if the moisture is to be retained and the plants given a good root system. This fact has been very plainly demonstrated this season where droughty conditions have prevailed. The merits of good and poor farming have been clearly set forth in many places this season. If this field that our correspondent refers to is not weedy, we would advise him to plow deep and plow early this fall. Pulverize the soil and pack it down well. The fall rains and the winter's snow will help the moisture situation, also the rains will help to pack the soil if the plowing be done early. Plenty of surface work on this field in the spring before seeding should further insure a good crop of oats or wheat next year. Then harrow the ground just when the crop is two inches high. There would be no especial advantage in sowing flax.

Now, about the summer fallow in case of weeds. There is only one way to summer fallow, and that is to do it right. A poor fallow is scarcely better than none at all. Disc the field early this fall to start weed growth to be later destroyed by the freezes. Disc early in the spring, also to start weed growth. The harrow might follow the disc and then get the land plowed early, about the middle of June. Some weeds ripen their seeds very early, and then besides, if the plowing is put off until there is a heavy growth of weeds, an enormous amount of moisture will have been taken from the field. After the plowing is done, the summer fallowing is but begun. Pack this plowed ground and harrow. Keep the surface worked all summer. A short time ago we saw an almost ideal summer fallow on the Agricultural College farm at Saskatoon. Scarcely a green spear was to be seen in the whole field. It had been worked similarly to the plan outlined above. In such a fallow the weeds are killed, the physical condition of the soil is much improved, and there will be an assurance of moisture for the next crop.

Stack all the grain you can. Then it is safe.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on the use of the soil packer. It is based upon testimony gathered from farmers who have used this implement.

Plowing is very much more effective when the soil is moist enough to pulverize well than when it is too dry. Turning hard clods of earth upside down really does very little good.

In Minnesota, where the corn crop is of considerable importance, the week of September 12-17 has been set apart as "seed corn week." The occasion has been honored by a proclamation by the state governor. Are we thinking as seriously about the best sources of seed supply for next year and saving our seed grain accordingly?

Possibilities of Plant and Animal Breeding.

From an Address by the Hon. Willet M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Secretary of the American Breeders' Association.

To give values to the various scientific facts and theories in relation to their use in the actual work of improving plants is no easy task. Practical breeders have their not too clearly defined theories but poorly co-ordinated with their main lines of effort in breeding. Scientists on the other hand often assume to apply their facts and theories to breeding, in the practice of which many of them have not had experience. We have few men who combine a thorough knowledge of existing science of heredity and breeding with the best practice. The public agricultural service is developing a class of men who, under public auspices and in private interests, are rapidly learning the application of science to the creative breeding of both plants and animals.

Civilized countries are discovering that by breeding, the annual product of domesticated plants and animals may be increased several billions of dollars in value, thus lessening to some extent the inevitable increase in the cost of food and clothing to the consumer, while not decreasing the returns per acre of the producer. This economic concern and the interest men take in delving into science are uniting to impel men to develop the science of breeding and to utilize this new knowledge on a scale commensurate with the interests of the nearly two billions of people which the world must feed.

Modern facilities for the transportation of thought, of men, and of materials will soon have obliterated the partitions between the countries of the earth, throwing all of mankind into one community. Already science knows no national lines. Commerce is constantly increasing the fluidity of trade between nations as well as between states. Men not only bring the ideas of all countries to one new country, but they mingle the blood of many races of men into a common stream. Domesticated and wild plants and animals are being transferred from their original habitats to all other regions where they may respectively prove of value, either in their purity or when recombined into new types. Under modern science the Mendelian unit characters are being sought out, transported and, by breeding, assembled into newly fashioned varieties, breeds, and even species with enlarged economic values for each given locality and purpose. And science is not only organizing the vocational education, even of all the productive classes, but it has begun to study heredity in man and to at least dream of the possibility of re-combining the virtues of the different families in grander races of people.

For the most part, variety and breed improvement is and probably ever must be a relatively slow and tedious process. In most lines there has been discovered no method of making rapid improvements. None better knows the falsity of claims of marvellous and rapid changes

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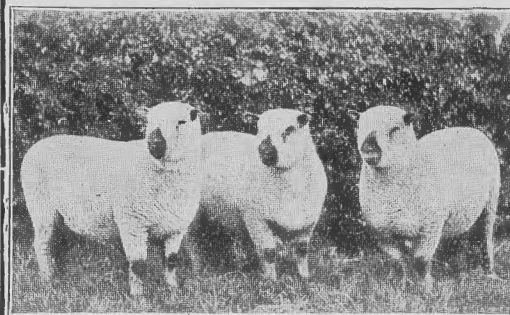
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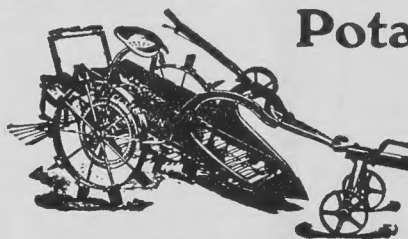
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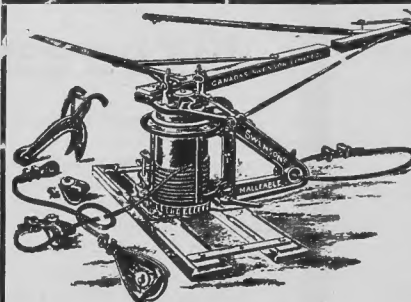
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men.

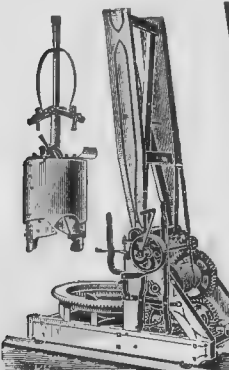
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ine, a delicious syrup is
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by breeding than those who make
these claims.

Exaggeration is the most dangerous
enemy to plant and animal improvement
and to the sane consideration of eugen-
ics. On the other hand, modest in-
creases in plant and animal products
when applied to hundreds of millions of
farms give increased billions of products.
The day is rapidly coming when public
authorities and private interests will be
justified, by achieved results in breed-
ing, in making all needed investments
of money and time in creative breeding
along lines of economic improvement.

The breeding of living things cannot
be wrought out under the rigid applica-
tion of scientific facts and formulas as
can the construction of a drainage sys-
tem, a railroad, or a manufacturing
plant. Under the guiding hand of sci-
ence art in breeding must also have
scope. In fact, in no other line is there
such large and complete union of science
and art. Along with the broad sci-
entific conceptions of Darwin, the mathe-
matical precision of Mendel, and the
statistical records of performance of the
modern plant breeder, there must be the
art of the sculptor, of the painter, and
even of the musician, all put into opera-
tion with somewhat of the genius of a
Burbank.

Breeding is becoming so much of a
technical profession that a close divi-
sion of labor is rapidly becoming impor-
tant. It may be expedient for a few men
to work with a large number of species
and genera, that they may perform the
special service of giving a broad scope to
the general subject of breeding; but for
the most part, more rapid and larger
results will be achieved by each worker
concentrating on a given species or on
a group of related species. Many men
have already fully demonstrated that
scattering, discontinuous efforts, using
small numbers of each of a number of
unrelated species, is the way to get no-
where in creating improved forms of
plants and animals. No doubt that even
as great a genius as Burbank would
have to his credit a far larger economic
addition to America's plant products had
he confined his efforts to half a dozen
important species. Your humble ser-
vant worked for twenty years with
about twenty species, the purpose being
in part to gain a broad view of the sub-
ject of breeding, and to prove the large
economic value of plant and animal im-
provement. The creation of new forms,
of the great staple crops was rather a
secondary consideration. But even in
this case better scientific as well as far
larger immediate economic results would
have accrued if the work had been con-
fined to not more than one-third of the
species used.

The creative breeder who works with
one or a few species can compass the
collection of all needed basic materials
from all parts of the world. He can not
only learn the unit characters of each
acquired variety, but he can with a fair
degree of success follow these unit char-
acters in the re-combined forms which
he produces by hybridizing. In other
words, without a too extended variety
of basal materials, he can gain an inti-
mate knowledge of the basal unit char-
acters, as does the painter of the prim-
ary colours which he blends to represent
on the canvas the desired forms and
tones. It is true there are some species,
as wheat and barley, yeast and bacteria,
the breeding of which can be done in
larger part under scientific perform-
ance, where it may be that mere art
takes second place. On the other hand,
in the breeding of strawberries, peaches,
chrysanthemums and orchids the eye of
the sculptor and painter and the taste
and smell of the epicure are at least of
equal importance with scientific records.
The art expression of a people is said to
be the highest means of expressing civil-
ization. Once the breeding of living
things reaches that development of
which it is capable, it may be that those
most brilliant in creative breeding will
have the highest place at the head of
the class of artists. Certain it is that
the molding of living things which ex-
press the greatest beauty of form, col-
our, and fragrance will give to him who
can apply science and art to living pro-
toplasm, a scope for scientific knowl-
edge, prophetic vision, and artistic skill

far beyond that possible to apply
through the chisel or through the brush
alone. We need so to organize our work
of creative breeding that the nations
can command the talents of men with
the greatest genius for all the phases
of the betterment of plants and animals
by breeding.

During the past decade or so science
and practice have begun a restatement
of the principles underlying heredity
and breeding. The analysis of the sub-
ject, the nomenclature and the philos-
ophy of Mies' Stock Breeding, which for
the third of a century was the accepted
textbook along this line, are now being
rapidly reorganized. Mendel's laws of
segregation, dominance, and recombina-
tion; De Vries' mutation theory and its
corollary amply proven in practice; the
need of using very large numbers in
breeding; the possibility of organizing
large and efficient breeding establish-
ments; the introduction of the subject
of practical breeding into agricultural
colleges and schools; and the develop-
ment of men trained in the science and
art of breeding; also the beginnings of
a usable literature based on the tech-
nique developed in scientific plant and
animal breeding, are all combining to
make a new world for human efforts.
And the facts should not be lost to sight,
that men of many nations are beginning
to seek the truth concerning the breed-
ing of the human family. All along the
line modern science and art have finally
begun to attack in a systematic way the
reorganization of unit characters in liv-
ing forms into more useful types; and, if
possible, to create new unit characters
not before existent.

Mendel's discoveries, and the discov-
eries of his disciples following his meth-
ods of research, have given us some valu-
able principles which have use at least in
a narrow range of breeding operations.
But in addition to this, these investiga-
tions have most probably aroused science
to the possibilities of investigating op-
erations of heredity, both concerning
natural evolution and artificial evolu-
tion or breeding. De Vries' investiga-
tions, with possibly even a larger imme-
diate value than Mendel's, have also
done much to attract men with a sci-
entific bent to delve into the secrets of
those elusive somethings which carry
units of heredity from one generation to
the next and often lie dormant to appear
possibly in their original purity after
two or even many generations of reces-
sive somnolence. While Darwin devel-
oped the fact of the evolution of species,
these men have sharply turned atten-
tion both as to how nature's evolution
may be studied, and also as to how
man may rapidly recombine and evolve
nature's forms into types of higher
economic value.

The work of Bateson, Tschermak,
C. B. Davenport, Webber, and many
others who are making a speciality of
the science of heredity, the work of
Neilson, Zavitz, Galton, Burbank, Wil-
liams, Gentry, Eckels, Craig, and many
other breeders of plants and animals is
rapidly expressing the possibilities of
science and art in the terms both of
beautiful forms and of dollars. And
here and there we find a man who may
be laying the foundation for a reputa-
tion for large public service in the ped-
agogics of breeding.

Probably the most important recent
development in relation to plant
and animal breeding is the revision
of the methods of teaching this
subject which is now going on,
and we may hope ere another decade
passes that our colleges of agriculture
and universities will have supplied a
group of young men well grounded in
all that is known regarding research in
heredity and in methods of breeding
plants and animals. Certainly, this field
offers a most enticing prospect to young
men with a liking for and with a genius
for either research in heredity or
for the work of creative breeding in
public institutions or on private plant
and animal breeding farms. And the
field for amateurs who desire an inter-
esting avocation is most enticing not
only in relation to pet animals and or-
namental plants, but in relation to
many minor staple crops, fowls, and
smaller animals and even with benefi-
cial insects.

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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

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C. D. STOVEL, MANAGING DIRECTOR

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ESTABLISHED 1882

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 14 cents a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.
All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 25th and 10th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 27th and 14th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, and not to any individual."



AT THE WRONG MOMENT.

The petition presented by the Vancouver lumbermen to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, asking him to impose a tariff of \$1.25 per thousand on lumber dressed on one side, came to the Premier at a very inopportune moment. He had just been hearing in a very forceful way from the farmers of the prairie, who are so strongly opposed to high tariff.

The arguments brought forward by the lumbermen, too, were very crude. To state that "the amount of lumber which the new immigrant actually uses is very small" is certainly very wide of the truth. Lumber is among the big requirements of the new-comer to most parts of the country.

And then the plea that "the farmers of the plains are now well-to-do" is certainly no adequate reason as to why they should have a tariff put up against them on such a pressing necessity as lumber.

The farmers are able to pay! This seem to be the chief pillar upon which a good deal of the protectionist sentiment rests. Is there not behind it the very thinly veiled suggestion that the farmer is the natural and legitimate prey of those engaged in other interests? Is there any inherent reason why, as soon as an honest dollar is known to be in a farmer's pocket, it should be drawn out with the protectionist hook to subsidize an industry controlled by such capitalists as are exploiting the lumber business of British Columbia?

THE CONFERENCE AT VANCOUVER.

The United Farmers of Alberta are to be congratulated upon the success of the recent conference at Vancouver. Suggestions have, from time to time, been made in the past that there were many questions in connection with their inter-provincial trade upon which the producers of the two western provinces should reach a common platform, but, previous to the recent conference, nothing material has been accomplished. That there was ample room for useful co-operative effort was abundantly shown in the discussions at the meetings; and, perhaps, no more practical evidence of the conviction that this was the case could be given than the decision to retain a standing committee with a view to being upon a negotiatory basis at all times.

The Alberta farmers were warmly received by the forces in British Colum-

bia, first of all because some of the big questions to be discussed are equally as vital to the coast province as to its prairie neighbor, and, secondly, because, as the discussions proceeded, it became evident that the Alberta contingent was a level-headed, earnest lot of men, who had not gone to Vancouver to indulge in idle platitudes but to deal with pressing problems in a most incisive, yet reasonable, fashion.

One of the big questions before the conference was the freight rate through the mountains. We cannot go so far as to endorse the contention of the Vancouver people, that mountain freights should be on a level, mile for mile, with those of the flat prairie, but we do contend that the present rate now obtaining in British Columbia is ridiculously high, and that it should be cut in two. It is quite evident that with the long haul eastward that is now forced upon Alberta products, it would not be advantageous to the C.P.R. to encourage the westward route too freely, especially as a low rate on grain would serve as a precedent for calls for reduction of rates on all other classes of freight. But liberally bonused railways have no right to be run without consideration of the natural demands of the country, and the rate on every part of the line should be made on a fair and equal basis without thought of long hauls or short hauls. That the C.P.R. mountain rate should be cut in two is, we believe, a matter upon which everyone else is now convinced, and we predict that when two or three other railway lines connect the coast with the prairie country the conviction will also spontaneously spread to the C.P.R. itself. In the meantime, the Railway Commission, which has already done so much good work, may produce an order that will help to strengthen any wavering inclinations that the C.P.R. may have toward a much lower rate on the western end of its line, and the Alberta farmers and the British Columbia forces cannot carry on any more beneficial activity than in pressing this matter strongly upon the Commission when that body goes west.

As to the meat trade, there can be no doubt that the present condition of things is most unsatisfactory, both from the standpoint of the producer and of the consumer, and a system of municipally owned abattoirs, such as is proposed, appears to be a most desirable solution of the problem.

The hay trade in the past has been upon a most unsatisfactory basis, and the changes anticipated in the resolution drafted would be of much benefit. Up to the present there has been no established grades of hay adequate for the trade in any of the western provinces, and the proposals of the conference, when carried into effect, will benefit Manitoba and Saskatchewan as well as Alberta and British Columbia.

The consistency of the Alberta delegation on the matter of government ownership and control of terminal elevators to be established at Vancouver was, of course, the only thing to be expected, and even the generous hospitality of Captain Worsnop proved an insufficient inducement to tempt the farmers of Alberta into an endorsement of his scheme of private ownership. With the promise from Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Dominion Government will call them into consultation upon the question of Dominion owned terminals at an early date, it would have been very foolish and very short-sighted indeed to have endorsed the scheme presented by the Captain, no matter how honest the gentleman himself may be.

CONDEMNED CARCASSES AT THE ABATTOIRS.

Elsewhere we published a petition and its accompanying letter of explanation, re compensation to the abattoirs for carcasses condemned by the Government meat inspectors. We are informed that the petition is being signed by farmers rather generally wherever presented.

The packers' contention that the meat inspection Act has entailed great loss on them because of the large and rapid-

ly increasing—as they claim—number of condemned animals is only partially correct. We surmise that at the beginning of the federal meat inspection work packers did lose somewhat when an animal for which they had paid their money had been condemned by the government inspector and sent to the tank. They, perhaps, stood to lose then by as much as the animal cost them, less what it was worth for soap grease or tallow. But the Act has been in operation long enough now so that the abattoir men must know pretty well what percentage of live animals will be condemned, and it is quite likely that they are not the losers. It is very likely that this expected loss has long since been taken into consideration and charged up to running expenses. Normally, it would simply mean that the producer would receive that much less for his stock or the consumer would be charged more for his dressed meat by as much as the loss due to condemned carcasses. The farmers and stockmen of this country, we believe, do not desire to have the abattoir men suffer unjustly. The abattoir business is a perfectly legitimate one and is entitled to justice, but were the government to pay out of the public treasury for condemned carcasses, it is an open question whether, under existing conditions, it would result either in higher prices to the farmer or reduced cost of meat to the consumer. Under conditions where more competition in the dressed meat business prevails than is the case in Canada, were this indemnity granted, abattoir buyers would no doubt bid up on live stock and the farmer would receive the benefit of the indemnity.

Moreover, indemnifying the abattoir men would not remedy the evil, if such we may call it. Drovers and packers who now suffer by buying diseased animals would have less inducement to protect themselves by carefully looking for diseased stock, and leaving them with the farmer, or, at least, making him stand the risk personally as to their soundness. The most direct way to improve the health of live stock is to make it as unprofitable as possible to produce diseased animals, and any

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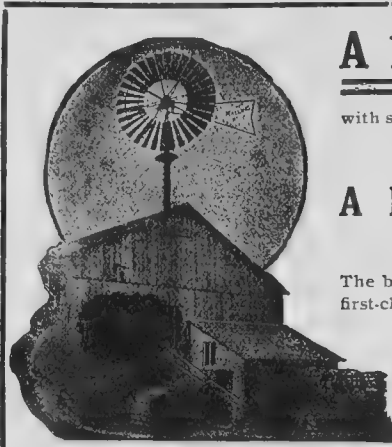
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move toward indemnity is just in the opposite direction. We understand that in some places in the East a small charge is made against every animal bought by the abattoirs, this going to make a sort of insurance fund to cover the loss from condemned animals. In this respect, this is no better, because all the producers are helping to pay for the diseased animals that a few careless farmers raise. There would still be little incentive for these to free their herds from disease. If the individual producer had to stand the loss he would be careful to have healthy animals.

Again, the Canadian farmer is today recognized as a most important factor in determining national policies. His influence for or against a proposition is of much concern. Farming is not a protected nor bonused industry, and the Canadian farmer is willing to compete with the agriculture of the world without protection. Government indemnity, such as is proposed, would practically mean a bonus to the stock industry. At least, that is the argument used in pressing the petition, and, properly, that is what it would be. It would really be of small importance financially to the individual farmer. Perhaps a charge of 25 cents per head would more than cover the loss due to condemned animals. If stockmen were led by the nose to agitate for this measure through a largely signed petition, and legislation to that effect were passed, then the manufacturers and all other industrial interests would quote the Dominion's contribution to the meat business as a justification for the giving of bonuses and protection in other directions. The farmer, we think, should carefully avoid the establishment of such precedents.

Indemnity for condemned carcasses at the abattoirs cannot be compared with indemnity for glandered horses, for instance. After an animal is sent to the slaughter house it can spread disease no further. If it is diseased and unfit for human food, the man who produced it should be the loser. As the petition points out, it is extremely difficult to trace the ownership of these animals in many instances and most often the

Despair and Despondency

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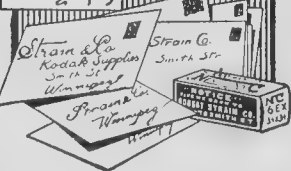
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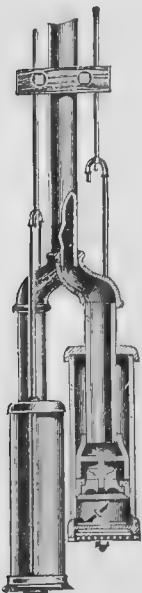


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drover is the loser. But there is no sound argument in support of taking money out of the consolidated funds of the government to pay for diseased animal carcasses which can do no further harm. The government pays a man for his glandered horse, destroyed by a federal inspector, not because it wishes to make good his loss, but as an inducement to him to co-operate in the protection of the live stock health of the country. It is to prevent the spread of disease. When an animal has been condemned at an abattoir, it has already got beyond all its chances of spreading disease into other herds.

Lastly, there is little likelihood that the government would seriously consider such a petition, if presented to them. Little benefit would come to anyone by enacting such legislation as is prayed for in the petition. But, in the meantime, it may serve to draw the attention of farmers to the fact that the abattoirs are standing a loss on diseased stock—and farmers ought to know this—and thus create a little wave of sympathetic feeling between the two interests. Perhaps the expectation of this result mingled somewhat freely with the motives of those who started out the petition.

THRIFT.

It was James J. Hill, the great railway magnate, who, in an interview a few days ago, urged upon the people of the American continent the advisability of practising that good old-fashioned art known as thrift. At first blush it might seem as though there was something incongruous in a millionaire offering such advice; but further thought may not sustain the conclusion. Indeed, when we get down to the root of things, and remember Mr. Hill's homely origin, his indomitable energy, his business success, and the fact that for years he has been a constant advocate of the conservation of our natural resources, it would seem as though there were few other men who could more fittingly take up the role of apostle of thrift.

But we will let that go and consider his message. Mr. Hill pointed out that the panic of 1907 would not only have been lessened in the severity of its results, but might have been altogether avoided, had the people lived more economically during the years previous to that time. Mr. Hill further warns us that unless more economy is practised, this continent is liable to suffer from another panic with worse effects than those of 1907.

Considering present tendencies, the warning is timely. But, in order that it may be best applied, there is need of proper discretion as to what thrift really is, and just how far it should be followed. Otherwise, our thrift may turn into niggardliness; or it may stifle commendable enterprise and lead to poverty rather than wealth.

Using a broad definition, it may be said that thrift is simply the opposite to wastefulness. This does not confine it to a few personal habits, but it takes in all our business methods as well. When we look at it that way, we may find that the man who is too mean to buy a feed of oats for his horses when he goes to town or to get his wife a washing machine, is the least thrifty in the whole country. He may lose more money through leaving his machinery exposed, having his stock improperly fed, burning piles of fodder that should have been turned into manure and returned to the land, letting his building and fences get out of repair, and in similar other ways, than his city cousin wastes with his automobile.

That is one side of thrift. It is under this head that, for the most part, we would have our readers consider the question. We say this because we have never seen any startling amount of personal wastefulness on the farm. The farmer, as a rule, drinks far less champagne and whisky, smokes fewer high-priced cigars, and wastes fewer afternoons watching ball games than does his friend in the city. He shaves his own face, shines his own boots, and goes to bed at night rather than spending the

evening and his capital at the theatre. His table carries fewer imported luxuries, served out of season; and therefore extravagant in price.

In all honesty we must say that in our cities and towns the best families practise economy in personal matters just about as much as our farmers do; but, just the same, James J. Hill is right when he accuses this generation of great lack of thrift. Study the facts and see if this is not true. We all need to give heed to see if we cannot save a little for a rainy day. The theory that spending is good for trade is true only as far as the spending is within the limits of our financial ability. Those who spend more than they can afford to spend are bound to come to a period when their expenditures are reduced to practically nothing. Then the businesses that are built up to supply such extravagancies fall to ruins and knock down others in the tumble.

FARM LITERATURE.

There are two types of farm literature more or less prominent to-day that have a bad influence. In the treatment of farm problems these two types are opposites, and yet perhaps the motives of the writers may be very much the same.

The first type to which we will refer is of the over-wrought "back to the land" class. It is true that the movement city-ward that has been under way for some years needs no assistance, and that a rational, well-directed effort to encourage the agricultural habit is to be commended. But to say this much is very far from conceding that there is any good in the shallow nonsense, written for the most part by city-bred literary faddists, who think they see in the "back to Nature" propaganda a fit subject for a few columns of space filling. Many of these writers talk nonsense because they do not know the facts; they have never brushed up hard against the disagreeable side of strenuous farm life, and they know the country only as a place to spend holidays.

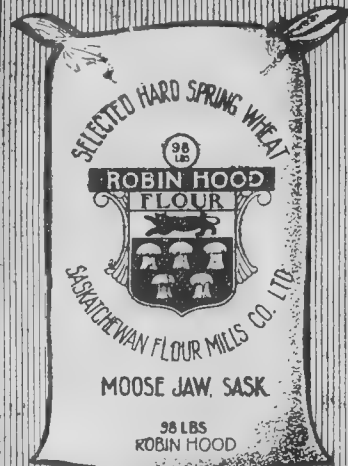
This class of writer does the farmer but little harm; the latter is educated too thoroughly as to the facts to be deceived by any fancy pictures. But the city brother who catches only the glamor, and who knows nothing about the hard work and the frequent disappointments of the farm—this man is deceived. He believes that the farm is an Eldorado, and, incidentally, that the farmer's pocket will stand many an unwarranted drain.

The other objectionable class of literature probably does the farmer himself more harm, and, so far as he is concerned, it is very much more subtle. This is the work of the man who tries always to present only the hard side of the farmer's experience. We know of papers of that sort—papers that constantly endeavor to encourage that most insidious and fatal error that the hand of every other man is turned against the farmer. This class of writer is always on the look-out for every scrap of evidence that will make it appear as though the farmer is the downtrodden of the earth. And, incidentally, he is most careful to proclaim himself as the farmers' champion. To this part of it he seldom, if ever, fails to give good attention.

When such an attitude becomes constitutional with any journal it can be said to be pursuing a dangerous policy. Of course, it may be popular; there are many people who love that form of reading. And it may even be successful in the righting of some, or even many, wrongs. But it can scarcely add to the sum total of the farmer's happiness or to the joy that his family will get out of life. It is well to fight wrong whenever it is found, but that is no reason for encouraging persistent morbidity and discontent. The farmer—and especially the boy farmer—who broods too long over the idea that everybody is against him, will never possess a really healthful view of life, and his character will be dwarfed because of his wrong conception.

What the farmer needs—or what any-

THIS IS THE FLOUR FOR YOU MADAM!



If You
Can Afford to use
the BEST buy
**Robin Hood
Flour**

"The Flour that is different."

If you do you will find that the cost of ROBIN HOOD is smallest after all.

The bigger loaf is one difference.

Easier assimilations of the bread is another difference.

The sweeter flavor is a third difference.

There are other points of difference. Any one of them worth the extra cost.

THE
**Saskatchewan Flour
Mills Co., Ltd.**

Moose Jaw - - Sask.

**ROBIN
HOOD
FLOUR**
IS DIFFERENT

Hay

We have 6,000 tons Prairie Hay, and 1,500 tons Timothy. Get our prices and act quick.

Oats

We buy and sell carload lots, loose or sacked; also Mill Feed of every kind.

Potatoes

Don't forget to write us when you are in the market to buy or sell.

WILTON, GOODMAN & CO.

Corner King and James
WINNIPEG - - MAN.

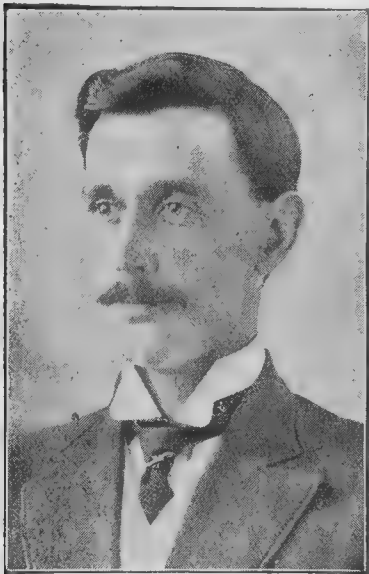
one else needs, for that matter—is helpful, inspirational literature, based upon experience and progressive thought—literature that points to the silver lining and the rainbow as well as to the storm cloud; that fairly meets the farmer's difficulties and yet does not seek to cause the farmer himself to brood unnecessarily over them; and that adds to the sum total of the dignity, the satisfaction and the profitableness of the agricultural life by pointing the way to better things ahead.

Manitoba Fall Fairs.

St. Vital	Sept. 5
Headingley	Sept. 13
Ste. Rose du Lac	Sept. 14
Kildonan	Sept. 14-15
St. Laurent	Sept. 27
Woodlands	Sept. 28
Stonewall	Sept. 29-30
Beausejour	Oct. 1
St. Jean Baptiste	Oct. 4
Kelwood	Oct. 4
Rosburn	Oct. 4
St. Pierre	Oct. 5
Meadow Lea	Oct. 6
Plumas	Oct. 6
Woodlands No. 2	Oct. 6
McGregor	Oct. 7
Giroux	Oct. 5

A. F. Mantle Becomes Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

A. F. Mantle, Chief of the Bureau of Information and Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Regina, took over the duties of Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan on Sept. 1. Prof. Rutherford, formerly Deputy Minister, having resigned to be better able to look after the work of the Agricultural College at Saskatoon. This will mean no change in agricultural



A. F. MANTLE,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan.



Quick Fattening or Slow Growth

A hog doesn't—of necessity—fat quickly because he eats a great deal of corn. Quick fattening comes from an economical use of corn; from a way or system of feeding which enables the hog to take the food elements out of corn—by good digestion—and put them on his bones as flesh and fat. *Good digestion is the great secret of quick fattening*; and "good digestion" is a strong and permanent characteristic of hogs and other domestic animals which receive daily small doses of

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

This preparation is not a ration, but, when added to the ration given, acts as a tonic to aid and strengthen the digestive apparatus. This is "the Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding which teaches that "a poor ration, well digested, is better than the best ration, poorly digested." In actual practice, Dr. Hess Stock Food shortens the time necessary to fatten a hog, steer or sheep and saves many times its cost in decreased food-loss. It increases milk flow for the dairyman; cuts 3 or 4 weeks off the fattening period for a steer; keeps horses in prime condition; makes sheep husbandry pay and relieves minor stock ailments. Sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00
25 lb. pail \$2.00

Smaller quantities at a slight advance.
Duty paid.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer. Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. 96-page Veterinary Book free for the asking. Mention this paper and inclose 2c. stamp.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A has put poultry keeping on the plane of a paying business. Fed in small portions once a day in soft feed it increases egg production as no other known preparation will. It is a tonic, and is as beneficial to growing chicks as to laying hens. It helps through the moulting period and feds old fowls in a short time. It cures Gapes, Cholera, Koup, etc. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

work in that province, except that it will now be pushed even harder than ever. Prof. Rutherford will be completely occupied with the college work, while the work of the Department will not suffer in the hands of Mr. Mantle, who has filled the position of chief of the information and statistics branch of the Department in a most acceptable manner for the past year.

Saskatchewan Sheep Sales.

In our last issue mention was made of the auction sales of sheep to be held in Saskatchewan in October. The following circular from F. Hedley Auld, Sec., Sask. Live Stock Assns., gives further information.

"The Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association has arranged to hold sales of sheep this fall at both Saskatoon and Regina. The sale at the former place will be held at 1-30 p.m., on October 18, and at the latter, at the same hour on October 21. At these sales both purebred and grade animals will be offered.

"The object of this step is not only

to encourage the breeding of this class of stock, but also to enable would-be purchasers to obtain suitable breeding stuff at a reasonable rate and within a reasonable distance. The animals offered for sale will be in the stalls one day previous to the auction, so that prospective buyers may have an opportunity to examine them. At each point there will be offered a carload of grade ewes, which will be put up to auction in lots of five. The majority of the animals offered for sale will be between fifteen and thirty months of age.

"In purebreds, both males and females will be offered, the females being sold in pairs. The number will be governed by the anticipated demand, and all animals offered for sale will be individually selected from the leading flocks in the West.

"The secretary of the association is prepared to purchase sheep for persons unable to attend the sales personally, and the greatest care will be exercised in executing such commissions in accordance with the instructions given by the purchaser. No charge will be made for such service.

"A catalogue of the sale, containing a description of the animals will be is-

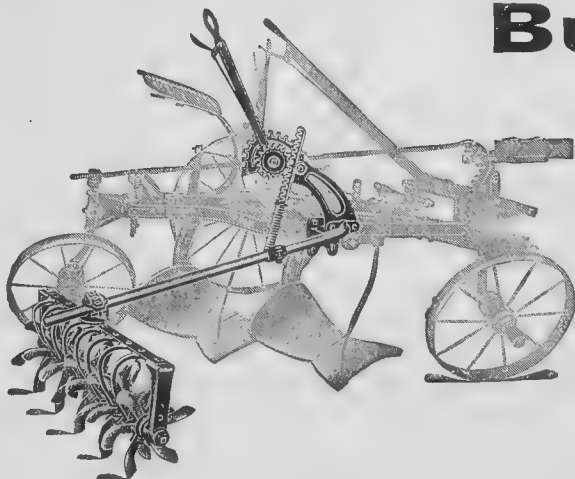
sued later, along with a set of rules regulating entries for and terms of sale."

It may make one feel better at the time to return a harsh answer in a moment of ill-temper, but the memory of a mild one is more conducive to beginning the day in the right spirit next morning.

The farmer who takes reasonable pains to show the hired man the best methods of working will not only be the gainer himself, but will be giving help to a fellow man who will probably remember it all his days.

Never plow furrows up and down the face of a hill if they can as well be run across its face. In such places there is no fear of water lying so as to do damage but there is great chance of a drought lessening the yield. This is especially the case if furrows up and down the hill provide facilities for a quick runoff in case of a down-pour of rain. Where there are no such furrows for the escape of the water, it will be much more likely to soak in.

Buy a KRAMER Now



Certain localities have experienced an almost total crop failure. This failure is due to two general conditions: lack of moisture and lack of the thorough cultivation of the soil.

To save the natural moisture of the ground you must mulch and pulverize it right off the mold board.

The use of THE KRAMER attachment not only locks in the moisture for the plant, but creates the one perfect seed bed, in one operation in connection with plowing.

For average soil conditions use the Kramer 1910 Model; for heavy soil conditions use the Kramer Hercules Model.

It is the most powerfully constructed plow attachment ever offered to the trade. In any event buy a Kramer if you want the best tilled tool on the market. Don't plow a single furrow without using a Kramer, unexcelled for backsetting and summer fallowing.

It substitutes the combined elements of the harrow, packer and pulverizer, and saves its cost in a single season.

THE KRAMER Co., Winnipeg, and Plaxton, Ill.

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED.

Winnipeg

Calgary

Regina

Edmonton

Saskatoon.

Canadian Selling
Organization:



Poultry raisers are invited to contribute their experience to this department.

Are Your Birds Well Feathered Up?

By Alberta Poultryman.

The pullet that is practically mature at six months old and ready to produce at that time is the counterpart of the beef steer that yields his profit at twenty-four months instead of forty-eight or even thirty-six.

The chance of securing winter eggs does not depend on the rustle the poultryman makes after the first foot of snow comes. The hen coop is in use all the year round and should be kept clean and cool in summer and clean and comfortable as the cold weather approaches.

It is useless to expect to get winter eggs from half-grown and half-feathered stock. The most profitable egg producers are all hatched early. There is a difference in breeds as to time for hatching. The heaviest breeds should be earliest and the lighter breeds may be later, but March, April and the early part of May should cover the hatching period for all poultry. An important matter that is not commonly emphasized in the production of good working pullets is the matter of plumage. Poor covering at the coming in of severe weather is greatly against egg-production. Good plumage seems to be the last thing attended to in bird economy and good bone and flesh development are always necessary antecedent conditions to good covering.

Young stock that has been left to shift for itself will be in poor shape. In addition to feeding generously and in variety, some care in the poultry house will help feathering. Young poultry should be encouraged to roost as early as possible. Chickens that stay under the hen in a close house never show a good coat. Generally, no care is necessary with good early chicks, as they show a suitable precocity in this respect, but low perches should be provided. It is the chicken that is only half-grown, when the weather gets cold, that huddles under the hen. It is only the birds that have good frame, flesh and feather development that will be profitable. The half-grown stuff should be rushed into condition and put into pies. For the home supply of fresh eggs, a few late layers are a convenience, but, from a commercial standpoint, the early pullet lays twice the number of eggs that the late one does and when they are twice the price.

The All-Purpose Fowl.

By W. I. Thomas.

It is generally conceded that in cattle raising the best results are obtained by using a dairy breed and giving one's whole attention to the production of milk or by using a beef breed and paying attention only to meat production.

In handling fowls, however, the common practice seems to be to attempt to produce hens which are at once profitable egg producers and good table fowls. This is not impossible, and perhaps not impracticable, but it is a much more serious undertaking than most poultry raisers realize.

This has been very forcefully brought to my attention by the use of trap-nests. I find that the hens of any of the popular breeds invariably divide themselves into two classes: the largest, finest looking hens, inclined to be slow and deliberate in their movements, and the medium-sided or small hens, quick and energetic in action.

When well housed and well fed the large hens almost always lay every other day while the smaller, more snappy hens lay for several days in succession, miss one or two days and lay again for several days without intermission, usually from four to ten days. I have had them go as high as twenty-nine days without missing. I have read of much longer periods than that covered by a hen without failure to lay, but that is the best that has been done for me.

Here is the principal point in the all-purpose vs. single-purpose fowl controversy: the large, stately, deliberate hen, the one the fancier calls a grand hen, lays fewer eggs and eats more than the medium-sized hen. She is the every-other-day layer and must be handled by a thoroughly competent poultryman if she does that. She will go broody sooner than the hen of medium size and stay broody longer.

I do not think that a one-purpose fowl is best for the average farmer, that is, a small fowl like the Leghorn, for laying only, or a very large fowl for meat only. But a very large number of farmers, without knowing it, are breeding for meat only. They select the largest, heaviest hens to keep over each year and breed from the largest possible cocks.

Not long ago I read an account of an egg-laying contest between English and Danish hens conducted in England. The weight of the hens and the number of eggs laid by each were given. Unfortunately I cannot remember the exact figures and do not have the article at hand, but this I remember distinctly: the English hens were much heavier than the Danish, and the Danish hens very noticeably outdid the English hens in laying, notwithstanding the fact that the contest was conducted in England, in a climate to which the Danish hens were not accustomed.

If one wishes to build up a strain of good all-purpose fowls, he must never lose sight of the fact that a large, slow, clumsy hen is not a good layer, and such a cock does not produce good laying pullets. The all-purpose breeder must look first for snap and activity and as much size as he can get without sacrificing these qualities.

In my own selection of breeders I look first for a bright, alert eye, and a disposition to be constantly in action, shape comes next. Well built fowls of medium size will produce a given amount of meat at less cost than ill-shaped, large fowls, besides producing more eggs.

The difficulty with the all-purpose fowl is that the average farmer always knows how much a cockerel weighs when he is sold, but does not know how many eggs a hen lays. Because of this lack of data he is usually after the big cockerel and neglecting the laying hen, so that unconsciously he is producing a meat fowl when he wants an all-purpose fowl.

Maybe those old hens will go through another winter all right, but you will not get much out of them. Let them go. It is the young hen that does the business.

J. M. Mussen, Canadian trade commissioner, Leeds, England, writes:—"Canadian exporters of poultry should be interested in a recent series of experiments in connection with the cold storage of poultry which have shown that the method of scalding chickens by plunging them in water just below boiling point to facilitate the removal of the feathers affects the keeping quality of the prepared birds. This method in the past has been very commonly practised by exporters of poultry in the United States and other countries. The experiments under review revealed the fact that deterioration is greater in the case of scalded fowls than in those that were dry picked, and bacteriological examination proved that the number of bacteria was increased when the birds were drawn before being placed in cold store. Dry-picked birds in good condition, promptly stored and kept for three and six months, are stated to have been hardly distinguishable from freshly killed fowls.

Whitewash in the hen house buries mites and their eggs. Try it.

The market appreciates well fattened poultry. A short feeding period before selling the birds this fall will pay handsomely.

Never treat turkeys like cage birds. Their native home was in the woods, and they still demand a great deal of freedom.

The farmer who says that hens are a nuisance generally speaks the truth as far as his individual experience goes. His method, or lack of method, makes them a veritable nuisance.

Fowls are obliged to throw off much of the waste of the body through the lungs. They do not sweat, but instead breathe several times faster than sweating animals when heated. To keep in good health, a hen requires nearly seven times the amount of fresh air in proportion to its size as does a horse. This is a fact well to keep in mind when planning the winter housing of the flock.

Mary had a little hen upon her little farm; against the wolf before the door it proved to be her charm. Each day it laid a nice big egg, which Mary sold in town, and thus she bought the groceries and now and then a gown. The years passed by and Mary paid the little mortgage due; and sent her girl to boarding school; her boy to college, too. She has a nest egg in the bank, and even keeps a cook, and everything about her has a thrifty, well-kept look. Says she, to those who daily fail with needles, brush and pen, "If you would do as well as I, just cultivate the hen."—Anon.

The question as to whether skim milk is beneficial to poultry has been often debated says a recent report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Recently a test was made which brings out some facts on this subject worth knowing, as skim milk is a common article on the farm. In the test forty chicks were divided into two equal lots, both as to number and weight. Both lots were treated alike, with the exception that one lot had skim milk and the other did not. At the end of forty-two days the lot without milk had gained 124 ounces and the lot with milk had gained 330 ounces. In a previous experiment one lot without milk gained 192.5 ounces in the same time the lot with milk gained 355.5 ounces. It looks as though there should be no further question about the value of skim milk as a feed for growing chickens. The above experiment but emphasizes the proof of our investigators that young and growing animals must be supplied with plenty of bone and muscle building materials if their bodies are to be well developed. Skim milk contains 3.3 per cent. of protein and 0.7 per cent. of ash. Both of these materials are very much in demand by growing animals whether they be birds or beasts.

Do not be troubled because you have not great virtues. God made a million spears of grass where he made one tree. The earth is fringed and carpeted, not with forests, but with grasses. Only have enough of little virtues and common fidelities, and you need not mourn because you are neither a hero nor a saint.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Buff Orpingtons

Eggs for hatching from grand flock with free range, \$2 per setting, \$8 per hundred.

Pedigreed Collie Pups, \$5 each.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.

White Wyandottes

Get your eggs from the winners this year. My birds made a clean sweep at recent Winnipeg Poultry Show. We will sell eggs from the best White Wyandottes in Western Canada at \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30, or \$15.00 per 100. A satisfactory hatch guaranteed or we will replace the eggs at half price. Take no chances, but buy where you can get quality and square dealing. John McLean, Glenboro, Man.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—

Wolfrum's Strain, 50 one year old breeders and 300 April and May hatched cockerels and pullets, utility and show birds, 100 S. S. Hamburgs, also April and May hatched cockerels and pullets. Will win almost in every show. The above birds are for sale for one half the price what they are worth or what they are usually sold for. All birds can be returned if not satisfactory and I refund your money less express charges. All correspondence cheerfully answered. J. J. Funk, Box 228, Winkler, Man, Can.



SASKATCHEWAN POULTRY FARM'S BARRED ROCKS are noted for Exhibition and laying qualities. Eggs for hatching securely packed, per setting \$3, best pens 2 for \$5, others \$2. Can't be beat. Gold Coin Seed Potatoes, at \$1.25 bus. are immense. H. H. Willis, Boharm, Sask.

R. L. DAVIES & F. J. CHAMBRE, Woodlawn Poultry Farm, Box 272, Winnipeg. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns; winners Special for best display Winnipeg show 1910. First Hen, Second Cock Winnipeg Exhibition 1910. Write for price of cockerels and pullets. Hens \$1.25 each.

HENRY H. PEARSON, Stonewall, Man., Specialist. Breeder of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Stock for sale at all times. Agent for the Philo System of progressive Poultry Keeping and the Potter System of selecting the laying hen. Each book \$1.00, circulars free.

ACCLIMATIZED UTILITY BREEDS—Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Eggs for Hatching, Poultry Supplies. 16-page catalog mailed free. It gives useful advice. Maw's Poultry Farm, Parkdale, Man.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahmas, Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineas, Toulouse and Embden Geese, and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons. Eggs in season and stock for sale.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man., can furnish you with choice one and two year old breeding females at a bargain, if ordered now. All same blood and breeding as my famous prize-winning Busy "B" Barred Plymouth Rocks. This is your opportunity. Prices by return mail.

WILLIAM PERRY, Neepawa, Man. Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks (Hodgkinson's Prize winning strain) Big, vigorous blue barred Cockerels for sale from \$3 to \$5 each. Order early and get the pick. Eggs at \$2 per setting.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from Uphill Stock Farms. S. L. Wyandottes, S. C. Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Mammoth Pekin Ducks. John Strachan, Pope, Man.

WEST'S BARRED ROCKS, have no superiors. They win wherever shown. Look them over at coming poultry shows. A few choice cockerels for sale. R. M. West, Glenboro, Man.

LEA'S (late Hodgkinson's) prize winning Barred Rocks. Stock for sale at all times. Make all orders payable at Franklin. Richard Lea, Bridge Creek, Man.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look these over at the coming poultry show.

J. R. THWAITES, box 946, Moose Jaw, Sask., breeder of prize strain Buff Leghorns, "Ferris" strain White Leghorns and "Wolverine" strain White Rocks. Eggs for sale, \$3.00 per setting.

WM. ABBOTT, Holland, Man., breeder and exhibitor of S. C. Black Orpingtons. Have won more prizes than any breeder in Western Canada from Port Arthur to Regina. Stock for sale.

W. H. PALMER, Box 1111, Winnipeg, breeder of White Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15.

F. H. WEINEKE, Stony Mountain, Man., Prize-winning Rose Comb White Leghorns and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for sale in season.

J. WOODS, Brandon. Buff Orpingtons, golden exhibition color; recent wins Brandon, 1st pen, 2nd, 3rd Cockerels. Young stock for sale from \$3 each.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose comb. Pullets and cockerels for sale, one dollar each. Choice birds of size and color. G. Nicholl, Manitou, Man.

P. B. McLAREN, Clearwater, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep. I have a choice lot of rams and ewes for sale, one and two years old.

C. G. GOLDING, Churchbridge, Sask. B. P. Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns. Stock and eggs in season.

RICHARDSON BROS. & COX, Moose Jaw, Sask., breeders of pure Houdans and S. S. Hamburgs. Eggs \$1.50 to \$3.00 per setting.

A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man. High class Partridge Cochins. Stock and eggs for sale.

WHITE ROCKS. Official strain. Eggs in season. W. M. Champion, Reburn, Man.

200 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—\$1.00 and \$1.25 each. J. A. Surprenant, St. Pierre, Man.

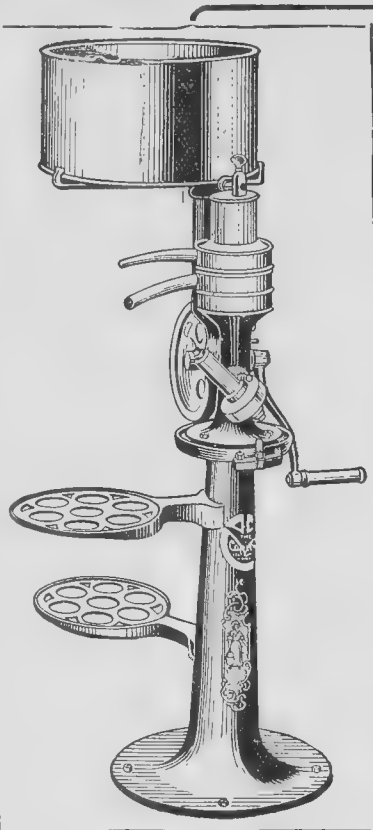


Discussion of live dairy topics invited. The ideas and experiences of dairy farmers and creamery operators and managers especially solicited.

Activity of B.C. Dairymen's Association.

Good work is being done by the British Columbia Dairymen's Association. They enjoy the heartiest co-operation of the provincial government, which is generously aiding the prosecution of dairy work in British Columbia. The provincial grant for this year is \$2,500, and more money will be forthcoming when the needs of the work require it, so stated Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Wm. E. Scott, at a meeting of the Directors of the B. C. Dairymen's Association in Vancouver on Aug. 16.

A competition in good dairy farming was inaugurated this year. There are thirteen entries. The judging is done three times a year, the farms having been judged once already. Two sets of judges working in three separate groups of districts decide on the merits of the different farms entered in the competition. The three divisions include the Island, the lower mainland and the



The CAPITAL is the Cream Separator that will "Buy Itself" For You

As soon as you have read this advertisement, sit down and write a post card for The Capital book—the book that not only tells the story of the easy-running, cream-saving separator, but that tells how you can put The Capital in your own dairy practically without costing you a cent.

The book also tells all about the wonderful Capital gears, about their perfect meshing and non-wearing qualities—how they run in oil—how an automatic clutch stops them running the minute you let go of the handle—and about how they give the light, three-and-a-half-pound bowl, 7,000 revolutions a minute.

It tells how and why The Capital skims closer—why The Capital wastes less than one-fifth the cream that other separators waste—and then explains how the machine can be made sweet and clean in two minutes after you are through using it.

This book is full of hard-and-fast facts—separator facts—which every dairyman owes it to himself to know; facts which will prove a revelation to the dairyman who is not familiar with The Capital.

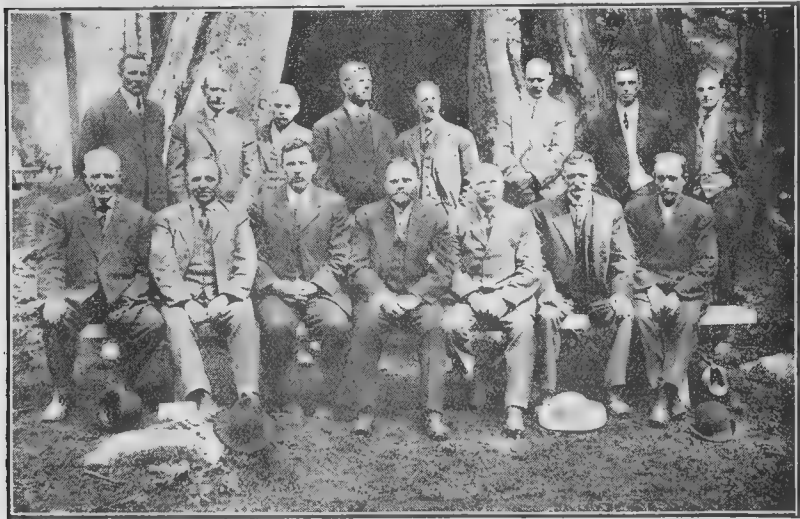
Write for the book to-day—NOW.

The National Manufacturing Co., Limited

Head Office: Ottawa

Factories: Ottawa and Brockville

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Delegates to British Columbia Dairymen's Convention, held in Vancouver on August 16.

upper country. A score card not altogether unlike in style, those used in judging the good farming competitions on the prairies is used. Questions asked on the form used are the owner's name, his town and district; total number of cows, number milking, and quarts of milk produced daily; is the product sold at wholesale or retail, and if shipped to a dealer, his name and address. The judges also observe the sanitary conditions and note whether they are excellent, good, fair or poor. With these preliminary observations and the answers to the aforementioned questions, the judges are able the more intelligently to use the score card, which is as follows:

Cows—	Perfect	Score
Condition	4	
Health	10	
Cleanliness	8	
Water Supply	3	
	—	25
Stables—		
Construction	6	
Cleanliness	6	
Light	6	
Ventilation	6	
Removal of manure	4	
Stable yard	3	
	—	31
Milk House—		
Construction	3	
Equipment	3	
Cleanliness	5	
Care and cleanliness of utensils	4	
Water supply	2	
	—	17

Milkers and Milking—	
Cleanliness of milking	15
Handling of Milk—	
Prompt and efficient cooling .	8
Storing at a low temperature .	4
	— 12
Total score	100

It is anticipated that great good will come from these competitions, as already splendid interest is being taken. Dairying is recognized in the coast province as being one of the most important industries. It offers most satisfactory financial returns and the government is disposed to aid it in every way possible, by their help as well as financially.

The dairymen of British Columbia, however, are up against the difficulty of not being able to secure satisfactory transportation facilities for their milk and cream. The complaint seems to be general, excepting the dairymen on the Island, who state that they have all that could be desired in that respect. The same trouble exists there that has existed on the prairies. The

C.P.R. employees (so the officials say) refuse to load and unload the milk and cream, reminding the dairymen that they do not have to, that that is not their business. Then there is the trouble in getting cans returned, the statement having been made by more than one prominent B. C. dairyman that there is not a dairyman in the province who has shipped milk for any length of time but that has lost from one to fifty cans. Complaints have frequently been made to the railway company, but without noticeable improvement. At their meeting on Aug. 16 the Association instructed their Secretary to take the matter up with the C.P.R. officially at once and if definite promise that immediate improvement to the extent of satisfaction be not given, then to take the matter up with the Railway Commission, as did the Manitoba Dairymen's Association, for their action at their September sitting in Vancouver and Victoria.

In addition to these activities, dairy meetings are being arranged to begin about the middle of October. The agri-



THE "FLOUR CITY" IS THE ENGINE YOU WANT!

If modern design and careful construction, coupled with ease and economy of operation, mean anything to you in a Farm Tractor, the "FLOUR CITY" is the engine you want. It has shown its superiority by TWICE WINNING THE GOLD MEDAL at the International Motor Contest at Winnipeg.

Built in two sizes, 30 and 40 h.p.; has high drive wheels, best accessories—made on honor throughout, and gives lasting satisfaction to every buyer.

Write for catalog and record of its achievements in all classes of farm work.

Kinnard-Haines Co., 820 44th Ave. N. and Bryant, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Dominion Sales Agents, Winnipeg, Calgary, Toronto

cultural work of the province is not yet as well organized as it should be, not as well as it will be. The province has a great future, and of the many important interests, agriculture is not the meanest. And dairying is not the least important feature of B. C. agriculture.

Giving Advice at Short Range.

The United States Department of Agriculture has in hand a plan for helping the dairy industry at short range. The plan is the very essence of simplicity, too. It is simply this: They have engaged E. R. Heaton, a practical dairyman and student of the Iowa Agricultural College, who will spend some time with each of the patrons of certain creameries to be selected, studying the conditions on each farm,—the cows, the feeds available, etc.—and then help the patron work out better methods of feeding and care, with the end in view of lessening the cost of production and increasing the yield from the herd. The expense of this work will all be borne by the government, and there will be no charge to the patrons.

The idea is an attractive one inasmuch as it brings the expert right up alongside the concrete problem of the man receiving his advice, and thereby renders his suggestions more likely to be of value than if offered in a promiscuous fashion.

Hints on Butter Making.

The farmer who keeps cows for the purpose of making butter should strive to produce butter of highest quality, that will always sell and always bring top price—and also see that he makes all the butter possible from the milk produced. It costs little, if any more, to exercise the proper care along these lines and the returns will pay a great many times over.

To make good butter one must have good milk, and this comes from having good healthy cows—fed on good pasture, or on good grain and other forage—and which have pure water to drink and pure air to breathe. If the cows are fed mouldy or musty hay, grain or silage, drink stagnant water, or are kept in a crowded, ill-ventilated stable, not only is the butter almost sure to show evidence of it, but the health of the

cows is endangered as well. It is equally important to see that they do not have access to certain noxious weeds which would leave their taint in the butter.

Cleanliness should be the watchword in the dairy. Keep the stable clean. Brush or wash the cow's udder before milking, and use a pail that has a small opening to prevent, so far as possible, dirt getting into the milk. It is next to impossible, however, to keep all the dirt out, and the milk should therefore be strained carefully as soon as milked. All utensils should be carefully selected with a view to being easily cleaned, avoiding any which show cracks or other lodging places for dirt. In washing tinware, rinse first with cold water, then thoroughly wash in hot water, and finally scald with boiling water or steam and set away in the air—and, if possible, sunlight. Avoid the use of a cloth in washing—a brush is much better. Wooden articles should be aired—but not put in the sun or they will warp or crack.

The separation of the cream is an important point. It is true that, under the system of gravity setting, some excellent butter is produced—but it is difficult to produce a uniformly good quality and it is also well known that much butter fat is lost under any gravity system of cream gathering. Some may say that this does not matter, for the calves and pigs get it and so it is not wasted. Even if this were true, it is mighty expensive feed when its equivalent can be bought for about one cent per pound. The use of the hand separator has done much to improve the quality as well as the quantity of butter produced. A good separator saves practically all the butter fat—produces a better and more uniform quality of cream—removes dirt and disease germs.

Whenever possible the milk should be separated while still warm and fresh. The cream should then be cooled quickly to about 50 degrees F, stirring constantly, and put away in a clean, cool cellar, or room free from odors of any kind. Add cream from time to time, cooling for eight or nine hours before mixing, until there is sufficient for churning. Then warm to 63 degrees or 65 degrees and let it ripen. In many cases it is necessary—or, at least, desirable—to add a culture, consisting of sour cream or buttermilk with a keen, pleasant, sharp, acid flavor and smell, at the rate of about one-half pint per gallon of the cream—stirring occasionally until it has an agreeably acid taste which can only be learned by actual experience.

The churn should be scalded and then rinsed with cold water just before use. The butter should be churned at as low a temperature as is consistent with having the butter come in a reasonable time—say twenty to thirty minutes under ordinary conditions. Many conditions influence the temperature of the cream for churning—such as the richness of the cream, the quantity in the churn, the feed and breed of the cow, and the length of time the cows have been milking—the temperature of the room and the speed of the churn. Ordinarily, cream of from 29 per cent to 30 per cent butter fat should be churned at 55 degrees temperature and 30 per cent to 33 per cent at 54 degrees. Cool several hours before churning. Aim to make conditions favorable to a low churning temperature as it insures better butter and a more exhaustive churning. The use of a reliable dairy thermometer and the keeping of a record of its reading cannot be too highly emphasized.

If the percentage of butter fat runs very much below 30 per cent, the amount of skim milk (which carries the milk sugar) as compared with butter fat is too great, consequently the cream does not ripen properly and can only be churned with great difficulty and the result is a very inferior grade of butter, soft and greasy as already mentioned, and very much lacking in flavor, being insipid and tasteless, and will not keep well.

This is a point which should have the most careful attention of everyone engaged in butter making, for the loss of a few cents per pound because the butter is not up to the standard, added to

Only Four Cows

That the dairy comprises only four cows, is sometimes given as a reason for not purchasing

A New Improved DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

As a matter of fact, four cows and a De Laval Separator will produce as much butter as six cows without the separator, and the labor will be cut in two in the middle.

Anyone who doubts the truth of this statement and the fact that the De Laval will earn its cost in the time allowed for payment may, upon application to the Company or its nearest agent, secure a free trial of a New Improved machine of suitable size.

The De Laval Lasts a Lifetime

The DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Vancouver WINNIPEG Montreal

the loss of butter that would not gather in the process of churning, makes a considerable item in the course of a year.

The butter should be washed with pure water at about 50 degrees and salted to suit the trade to which it goes—about three-quarters of an ounce to the pound is a pretty safe average.

Work the butter by means of pressure only; avoid a sliding motion as it makes a greasy, salty butter—it should be worked only sufficiently to expell the moisture and thoroughly distribute the

salt and give the butter a compact body. Butter usually sells best if moulded into neat one pound prints and carefully wrapped in strong parchment paper. If you have a product you are proud of, do not be afraid to put your name on the wrapper.—Profitable Dairying.

Do not omit cleansing the separator every time after using; neglect in this will impair the efficiency of the machine and damage the quality of the cream.

Nothing But Good Sound Working Capacity WON THAT GOLD MEDAL.

The Gas Traction Engine would never have won the Gold Medal in the Winnipeg Fair Plowing Contest if it could not stand up to the claims we make for it. But **The Gas Traction Engine did Stand Up.**

It did the work. It proved its quality as an economical labor saver before the largest crowd of expert critics ever gathered together in this country. In the severest test it could be given it Made Good.

Therefore we say to you **Buy the Guaranteed, Golden Rule, Tested, Tried and Proved Gas Traction Engine.**

The success of the Gas Traction Engine at the Winnipeg Plowing Contest, and its success in agricultural work on Canadian and American farms has stirred up the farmers of the west to the advantage of owning this Engine. We are meeting enormous demand but still want your order.

Your Order must come now if you are to get **The Gas Traction Engine.**

For United States use, write

The Gas Traction Co., Minneapolis.

For Canadian use write

Gas Traction Co., Winnipeg, Man.

One Fact Beats 40 Claims

Remember that one proven fact beats forty groundless claims.

It is to be expected that makers and agents of disk filled or other common, complicated cream separators will claim that disks or other contraptions are necessary in a modern machine. They have only complicated machines to sell and want you to believe they are modern. Though forty such makers and agents make that claim, you can't believe it in the face of one proven fact which makes all such claims groundless. And that fact is that

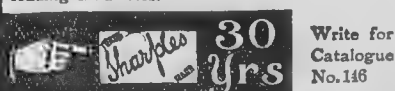
Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

contain neither disks nor other contraptions, produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and skim twice as clean as common machines. The World's Best. The only modern separator.



Full pan contains disks, from common separator discarded for Dairy Tubular. Other pan contains only piece used inside Dairy Tubular bowls.

Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries.



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Write for
Catalogue
No. 146



Breeders and feeders of live stock are invited to contribute their experience. We wish to make this department of the greatest value to its readers, and can do so only with the help of our subscribers.

Sheep Sales in Manitoba.

In preparation for the sheep sales to be held next month by the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association, the secretary, Dr. A. W. Bell, Winnipeg, is endeavoring to secure information as to how many farmers are anxious to purchase this class of stock. He is sending out to all known probable buyers a card to be filled out and returned to him. This card reads as follows:

"In reply to your circular re Manitoba Sheep Sales, I would purchase at (place preferred to be named here)..... if prices are right,..... sheep, and prefer..... cross (crossbreeds desired named here).

The sales will be of grade ewes, by auction, and provided the demand will justify the expenditure, they will be held as follows: Brandon, Oct. 18; Portage la Prairie, Oct. 20; Winnipeg, Oct. 22.

The circular says: "The Association is undertaking these sales with the hope of improving the sheep industry in this Province and assisting those who wish to obtain sheep at practically cost price. The class to be offered is confined to yearlings and two shearling ewes, range bred, as we are convinced that the western bred sheep will do better on Manitoba farms than the eastern ones. These animals will be put up in lots of six and no one will be permitted to purchase more than two lots at any one sale. Each purchaser assumes all freight charges from place of sale to his nearest station."

In order to facilitate the sales, we would suggest that any prospective purchaser, without waiting for a card from Dr. Bell, write him at once, if he wishes to buy sheep, and give particulars as to what is desired. So will the sales be facilitated. Address: Dr. A. W. Bell, Secretary Live Stock Associations, Winnipeg.

Skim Milk For Weaning Foals.

A little skim milk judiciously fed will often do wonders for the weaning draft colt. Skim milk is used for the rearing of bees, which at maturity are worth scarcely half as much per pound as a first-class draft horse. Yet, many a promising colt is stunted in his first winter, and his prospective value reduced thereby, for the lack of a little skim milk or suitable feed.

Of course there is an easy possibility of over doing the milk feeding business. The youngster may show such a fondness for the milk that his owner will be tempted to give him too much, thus promoting a too rapid growth and laying on of flesh. Only a little should be allowed at first, and the amount increased with caution. Pure sweet milk should be used, and, in respect to quantity, the feeder should keep on the safe side. Just how much should be used, is a matter of discretion, but a gallon of skim milk, in two or three feeds daily, will be a benefit to almost any colt and the cost will be well repaid.

Do not drift along into the winter without planning an adequate system of ventilating your close stables.

Encourage the hired man to be kind to the horses.

Remember that many a horse that cannot be driven on hard roads without going lame will work all right on soft ground.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM J. G. Barron, Prop., Carberry, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire swine have made Fairview Farm famous. The breeding animals coming from Fairview have been a prime factor in the improvement of stock in this country. The Shorthorn herd is now headed by Mistletoe Eclipse and Topman's Duke VII, with Fairview Lad and Scotch Thistle in the junior herd. Imported Yorkshire sires. Some choice heifers for sale.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE, at Cherry Grove Farm, Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man., Proprietor. Herd boar (imp. in dam) bred by Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Young stock always on hand.

JOS. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Tamworth Pigs and B. P. Rocks, eggs \$1.50. Rye Grass seed, no noxious weeds. Prizes won at six fairs in 1909, cash \$1500, two gold medals and four silver cups.

ROBERT REID, Forrest Station, Man., breeder of Percherons. Port de Vendome at head of Stud, Championship for stallion and four mares, Brandon Fair, 1908 and 1909. Young stock for sale.

GEO. GRAY, Crandell, Man., breeder of Clydes Imp. "Wyomyo," winner of 1st at Brandon summer fair, also 1st at winter fair at head of stud.

MORTSON BROS., Fairlight, Sask., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animals selected.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

HEREFORDS—Pioneer Prize Herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHETLAND PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland Man., Breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep Yorkshire Pigs and S.G. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and Scotch collie Dogs.

JOS. COCKRIEL, Box 13, Holmfild, Man., breeder of high grade Oxford Down Sheep. Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

W. SWITZER, Box 1076, Brandon, Man., breeder of Improved Yorkshires. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Prices according to age.

BERKSHIRE HOGS, Sunnyside Farm, Gladstone, Man., J. K. McLennan, Prop. Young stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—Bulls and heifers for sale. W. H. Mullins, Ponoka, Alberta.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Frank Orchard, Graysville, Man. Prize-winning stock for sale. Both sexes, all ages, trio not akin.

P. McGRATH, Oak Bluff, Man., breeder and importer of Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

J. MORISON BRUCE, Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and Milking Shorthorns.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride—23855—.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of registered Clydesdales, Ayrshires and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire pigs, Rocks and Buff Orpingtons.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses and Pekin Ducks.

BRIER ROSE STOCK FARM, pure bred Berkshires, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Wm. Curry, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., importer and breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man., breeder of Tamworth hogs. Can ship via C.P. or C.N.

JAMES BURNETT, Napinka, Man., breeder of and dealer in Clydesdales.

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM, Shorthorns and Berkshires for sale. R. L. Lang, Oak Lake.

BROWNE BROS., Ellsboro, Sask., breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

W. M. GIBSON, 159 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Holstein cattle. Bull calves for sale.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. One first class Berkshire boar, yearling, for sale. A few Yorkshire boars, April farrow, price till August 1st, \$15.00 each, including registered pedigree. Six good young Shorthorn bulls, \$100 each.

HAZLEHURST FARM, Tamworths, R.I. Reds. Special value in spring litters, both sexes. Write your requirements. Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man.

GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM—Shorthorns for sale at farmers' prices. Sixty head to select from; Alberta bred. Farm also for sale. Jas. Wilson, Innisfail, Alta.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

R. C. HENDERS, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

M. C. WEIGHTMAN, Lindisfern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Shire horses and Aberdeen Angus cattle.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P. O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Pope, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE at Bellview Farm. J. S. McKelvie, Prop., Brandon, Man. Bulls for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Sask., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man., Shorthorns, Berkshires, Yorkshires. Young hogs for sale.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

JERSEY CATTLE, Berkshire Swine, Bees. Write your wants. W. H. Brayshaw, Linden Wood Farm, Kellie, Man.

J. A. DAVIS, R. F. D. No. 1, Strathcona, Alta., breeder of Improved Yorkshires, young animals from imported stock for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS—M. Smeltzer, Strathcona, Alta., Sweepstakes boar at Edmonton Exhibition. Correspondence invited.

D. A. FRASER, Lake Louise Stock Farm, Emerson, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle. Young bulls for sale.

J. C. WHITNEY, Dauphin, Man., breeder Shropshire Sheep. Shearling rams and ram lambs for sale.

J. A. NICOLL, Rossendale, Man. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale. Write.

G. H. CAMPBELL, Reston, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses, Yorkshire Swine and Barred Rocks.

A. E. HOOD, Oak Lake, Man., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle.

R. J. BRAY, Lenore, Man. Breeder of Shetland Ponies.

ROBERT KERR, Virden, Man. Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FRED T. SKINNER, Indian Head, Sask. Shorthorns, Shropshires, and White Wyandottes.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

FRANK MILBURN, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

J. M. DOUGLAS & SON, Tantallon, Sask. Breeders of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

R. G. SKELTON, Elva, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle.

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Scotch Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man. breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

PEKISKO HEREFORDS, at the ranch of S. M. Mace, Pekisko, Alta.

SHROPSHIRE AND LEICESTER SHEEP, Yorkshire hogs and Bronze turkeys. Young stock for sale; turkey eggs and bird sin season. M. I. Colton, Tregarva, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE—Burden, 8426, champion at Calgary Fair, 1910, at head of herd. Stock for sale, both sexes, all ages. Oswald Palmer, Lacombe, Alta.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Geo. Campbell, Killarney, Man. Stock for sale, both sexes, all ages. Sweepstakes boar at Brandon and Killarney Fairs.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND B.P. ROCK FOWLS Two young bulls and a few cows for sale. J. H. Mellick, Box 1765, Edmonton, Alta.

RED POLLED CATTLE. Young bull for sale. J. H. & W. E. Elliott, Lake View Stock Farm, Irma, Alta.

ABERDEEN ANGUS, Berkshires and Buff Orpingtons. Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, Alta.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

L. R. HODGSON, Hartney, Man., breeder of Clydesdale horses.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta. Breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

D. McFARLANE, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

G. W. ORSER, Wauchope, Sask. Choice Shorthorns of both sexes for sale.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

H. H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask. Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

J. J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto, Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder Prize winning English Berkshire Swine.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Jerseys and Berkshire Swine.

HUGH GILMORE, Burnside Stock Farm, Pasqua, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales.

J. T. TULLY, Reaburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE. Bulls for sale. Homer Smith, Box 1894, Winnipeg.

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

W. L. McNAIR, Progress Point Farm, Keyes, Man. Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

W. J. McCOMB, Beresford, Man.

Importer and Breeder of

RED POLLED CATTLE

"The Farmer's Cow"

Herd headed by Major Bragg, No. 16502, champion at four state fairs last year. Stock of all ages for sale.

The J.C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class

CLYDESDALES

Young Stock of both Sexes always For Sale

JNO. CLARK, Jr., Gleichen, Alta.

Large English Berkshires

We have 40 young pigs about two months old we are offering at a reduction, as we are building, and are short of accommodation. We can supply pairs not akin, \$10.00 each.

McGregor & Bowman, Forrest Station, Man.

Imported Yorkshires

Young boars and sows, prize winners themselves and from prize winning stock, for sale. Breeding females include the champion sow at Edmonton Fair, 1910.

F. T. SHAW, Belmont Farm, P.O. Box 1632, Edmonton. Also some good farm lands for sale.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Know all about DR. WARNOCK'S ULCER-KURE. The greatest antiseptic and healing preparation known. Used alike on human and animal flesh. Heals without leaving a scar or any white hairs. If you have never used it, we would like to send you a \$1.00 bottle.

READ THIS—Have you a photograph you would like beautifully tinted? If so, mail it to us with \$1.00, giving color of hair, eyes and complexion. This will be tinted and returned to you together with a large \$1.00 bottle of DR. WARNOCK'S ULCER-KURE, postpaid, all for \$1.00. We have secured the services, for a short time, of an artist of rare ability in photo tinting. First come, first served. Nothing larger than cabinet size photos accepted.

Address WESTERN VETERINARY CO.,
P. O. Box, 2132, Winnipeg.

1887 Marchmont Stock Farm 1910

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The Premier Herd of SCOTCH SHORTHORNS in Western Canada

12 bulls from 12 months to 3 years, all sired by imported Scotch bulls. Several out of imported dams.

W. S. LISTER, Telephone 1004 R

J. G. WASHINGTON,
Elsie Stock Farm, NINGA, MAN.
Breeder of

Shorthorns & Clydesdales
STOCK ALWAYS FOR SALE



Holsteins, Yorkshires
and Leicester Sheep

Some good ram
lambs for sale.

A. B. POTTER
Langbank, - - Sask

The BOUNDARY SHROPSHIRE

Choice Shropshires, either sex, sired by "Kelso's Rose," champion ram two years in succession at Winnipeg, Brandon and Killarney. Also a few sired by an imported Buttar ram. Type and individual merit our aim. If you want the best home bred rams or ewes, write us.

W. L. TRANN & SON, Crystal City, Man.

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Imported and Homebred Percherons
Choice Young Stallions and Mares for Sale.

H. O. HUTCHINS,
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Double-acting, Lift, Tank and Spray

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Store Ladders, Etc.

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of all kinds. Write for Circulars and Prices.

Myers Stayon Flexible Door Hangers

with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—"Stayon." Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity.

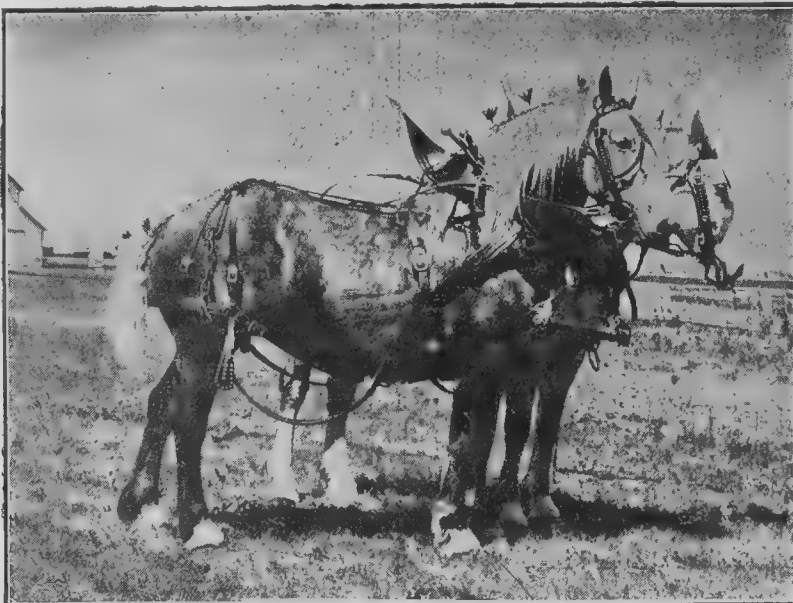
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Representatives for Western Canada.

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Breeder and Importer of
High Class Clydesdales
Mares and young stock of both sexes for sale
John D. Simpson, Moose Jaw.

Belgian Horse Ranch
Pioneer Breeders of the Belgian Draft Horse in Western Canada. Pompon, Champion at Seattle last fall, at head of stud. The reputation of the firm stands behind every animal sold.
R. PIRMEZ, Prop., Calgary, Alta.

CHAS. ELLETT
Sandy Lake, Strathcona P.O., Alberta
Breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
Stock all ages, both sexes. Good strains. Reasonable prices.



Vinette and Abella, registered Percheron mares. Owned by W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask. Winners of second prize in class for heavy draft teams at Regina Exhibition.

A Municipal Abattoir in Operation.

In view of the discussion at present going on in Alberta in regard to municipal abattoirs, the following account, taken from the National Provisioner, of what is said to be probably the first municipal abattoir in the United States may be of interest. This account is written by Mayor Ed. H. McCunition, of Paris, Texas, the city that owns the abattoir. He says:—

"The following is a succinct account of how we came to undertake the operation of a municipal abattoir and reduction plant. Our sanitary department had for years felt the need of some change at the slaughter houses. Almost every person operating meat markets in the city maintained a separate slaughter house at which he slaughtered the animals sold at his market.

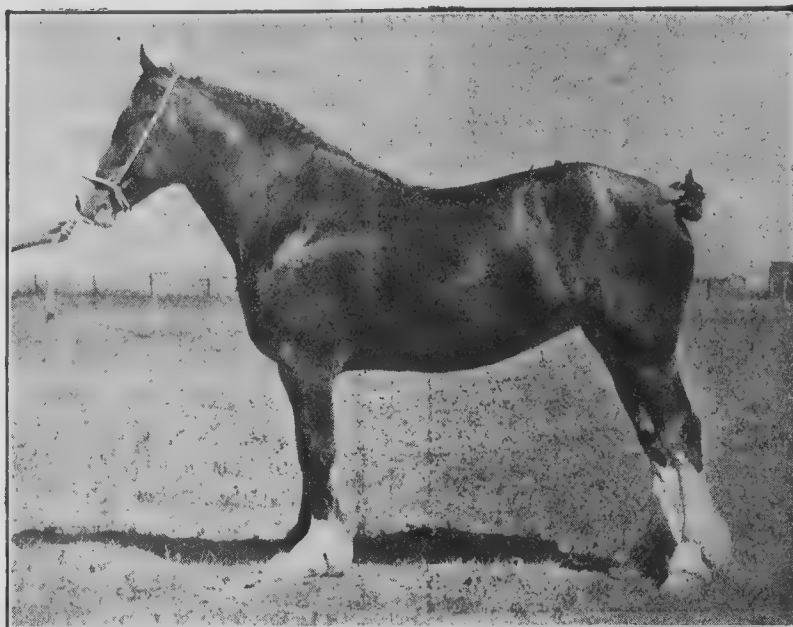
The structures were rough plank; the location was usually in some thicket or in a swamp and immediately surrounding each of the houses hogs were kept for the purpose of destroying the offal and waste from slaughtered animals. These pens being removed from the city, the only water used was ordinarily from a pool on the premises or a shallow well. In either case it was about as filthy as it could be. During the summer season flies were about the premises in untold millions, and as soon as the animals were slaughtered they would rise up from the dump heaps and cover the carcasses. The odor naturally, of course, was terrific, and, indeed, the whole surroundings were such that it appeared to us that meat slaughtered under such conditions was not at all fit for food.

"We tried for two years to induce the butchers to form a stock company and build an abattoir and reduction plant, operate it themselves, allowing the city to furnish an inspector only; but on account of jealousy and business rivalry this could not be done.

"The city then decided to undertake the work. We have voted a bond issue of \$10,000, and have constructed a splendid plant, and it is operated, so far as I know or have been able to hear, to the entire satisfaction of every butcher and every resident of the city. In fact, we are greatly delighted with the success that has crowned our efforts in this work, and we believe that the establishment of this plant has marked a distinct era in the general sanitation of our city.

"It is the purpose of the city to operate the plant without a profit. We have made charges which are supposed to cover the items of operation, insurance, interest and sinking funds for bonds and allow 10 per cent. for repairs. The total operating expense is about \$400 dollars per month, outside of fuel. The inspector who inspects at the abattoir is also the inspector of markets, grocery stores, confectioneries, dairy herds and dairy products, and the fees for all these inspections are turned into the abattoir fund, and in that way aid not only in keeping the prices of slaughter and cold storage down to the minimum, but also aid in keeping all inspection fees down to the point where they are not a burden in any portion of our sanitary field.

"In slaughtering, the hides along with the carcasses, remain the property of the dealer. The offal and the feet only are utilized in the reduction plant, for



Royal Gem; champion Canadian bred female Clyde, and reserve grand champion Clyde female at Regina Fair. Owned by Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask.

PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM



Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires constantly on hand, of all ages and choicest quality.—F. W. Brown & Sons, Proprietors, Box 68, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Melrose Stock Farm

SOLD OUT OF SHEEP
SIX BULL CALVES and a few HEIFER CALVES for Sale.
FIVE STALLIONS from one to three years old.

GEORGE RANKIN & SONS, Oakner, Man.

Sixty Clydesdales and Shorthorns for Sale

Owing to extreme drought, and having no hay and practically no straw, I offer my entire herd of Shorthorns and Clydesdales for sale, at most extreme low prices. Knowing I have got to sell is the time for those that have got feed to take advantage of securing exceedingly well-bred, grand show animals at half-price. Apply to

PURVES THOMSON

Maple Shade Farm Purves P.O., Man.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

BREEDERS OF

High-Class Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Shropshire Sheep
Clydesdale and Hackney Horses

Herd Catalogues on application.
Address: James Smith, Superintendent,
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T. C. NORRIS, Live Stock Auctioneer GRISWOLD, MAN.

Thoroughly acquainted with the different breeds of live stock and their values. Will conduct sale anywhere in Manitoba or N.W.T. on reasonable terms. Write before fixing date of sale.

GEO. KINNON
COTTONWOOD SASKATCHEWAN
Breeder of
SHORTHORN CATTLE
One Imported Bull, three years, herd header, price, \$400.00

Watch Need Fixing?

Send your name and address for a Mailing Box. We guarantee your satisfaction. Ask us about our price of any article of jewelry you want. We give you best of value.

J. K. CALLAGHAN
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The CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. will loan upon Improved Farms upon favourable terms.

COSTS LOW.

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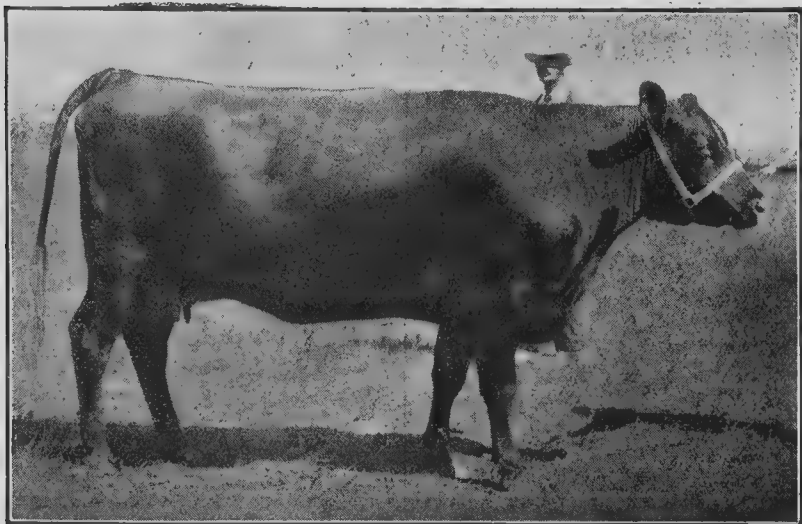
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ROBERT YOUNG,
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WE WILL MAIL YOU A
SAMPLE PACKAGE OF ERZINGERS CUT PLUG No. 2
BEST \$1.00 PER POUND TOBACCO IN THE WEST
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TEMPLE BLDG., TORONTO.
Booklet on patents and Drawing Sheet on request



Havelin, W. J. McComb's first prize Red Polled cow at all the Summer Fairs.

which the dealer gets no credit, nor is he charged any fee for rendering.

"Our plan is that all animals slaughtered for the local markets shall be brought to the municipal plant, and there undergo first a live inspection by a thoroughly competent inspector, after which they are slaughtered and then undergo the dead inspection. The rules governing the inspection are the same as observed by inspectors of the national government in the packing plants of the country.

"After the second inspection all carcasses pass into a chill room on overhead trolleys, where the temperature stands at 40 degrees Fahrenheit, remaining there 12 hours, and are then moved into the refrigerating room proper, where the temperature is maintained at about 30 degrees Fahrenheit.

"Immediately after an animal is slaughtered the offal is taken in tubs by a pulley up to the second story, and then by an overhead trolley into the reduction department and is dumped into the reduction plant.

"The chill room, cold storage and, indeed, all floors, except in the boiler room, are of concrete, and the entire building is constructed with special reference to perfect sanitation. Water hydrants are everywhere. Concrete floors are laid to grade, which enables them to be washed and drained properly and perfectly. All water from the washing of floors or walls goes out through bell traps, which are water sealed, into a nearby septic tank. All condensation and wash water when the floors are washed in the refrigerating room are likewise promptly trapped out.

"The products of our reduction plant are tallow and tankage. The odors from the reduction plant which are not condensed and trapped into the sewers go under the firebox of the boiler and are consumed there.

"We charge for inspection, slaughtering and delivering on the hook in the butcher shop the sum of \$1.25 for each beef, and 75 cents for each hog, calf, sheep and goat carcass. These charges also include five days' refrigeration. Refrigeration in excess of five days is charged for at the rate of 10 cents per day per carcass.

"In the arrangement at our abattoir every butcher has his own stock pens and they are required to deliver all animals to them. We can inspect, slaughter and place in cold storage, and deliver for the price above stated.

"The type of our reduction plant is such that after a charge is placed in it and this hermetically sealed it is not opened until the finished products are taken off in a condition that they are practically odorless."

Northfield, Minnesota, furnishes a concrete example of what can be done in community breeding. Twelve years ago the district began to focus its attention upon the breeding of Holstein cattle. Today there are 162 farmers within a radius of ten miles of Northfield using pure bred Holstein-Friesian sires. Hardly a day passes, so it is said, that some one does not stop at this town to purchase either pure bred or grade cattle of this class. Not only have the pure bred sires been used but farmers are beginning to demand more especially stock with advanced registry records in the pedigrees. This should be an object lesson to other communities, for there is no question but what the best work can be done where the farmers will co-operate for the development of a single breed of any class of stock rather than having everybody breeding independent of his neighbor's operations, so causing the neighborhood to have a little of everything and not much of anything.

Vanstone & Rogers

Importers and Breeders of
Clydesdales, Percherons and
Hackneys

We have landed three car loads of Imported Stallions and Mares here. Among these are a number of choice Clydesdale Mares, two and three years old, a description of which will appear in the next issue, and four noted Clydesdale Colts, two years old.

We have Percheron and Belgian Stallions—one yearling Belgian weighing over 1,600 lbs. We have the two-year-old Belgian that won the state medal in his class this year; also the winners in the yearling, two-year-old and three-year-old classes for mares; the latter mare winning the grand championship for any draft breed.

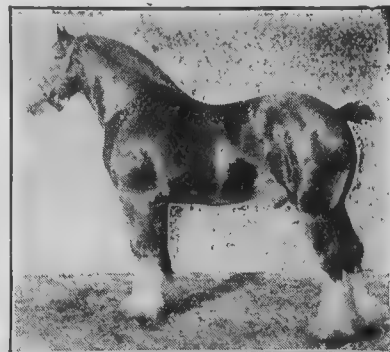
If you are in the market for something choice, write us or come and see us.

Jas. Brooks,

Vanstone & Rogers,

Mgr. Vegreville, Alta., Branch

Head Office and Stables. Wawanessa, Man.



The J.C. Ranch

We have been BREEDING and IMPORTING CLYDESDALES in Alberta for 27 years. Our Ideal is the BIG, DRAFTY TYPE—The horse for the farmer. We have the largest bunch of both home bred and Imported pure bred CLYDESDALES west of Winnipeg to select from. Write for prices before buying.

A dollar saved is a dollar earned

JNO. CLARK Jr.,

P.O. Box 32

Gleichen, Alta.



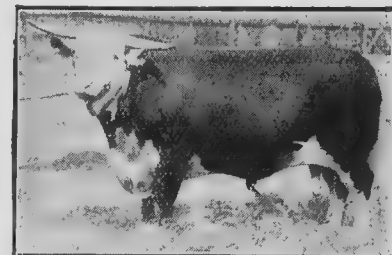
Sir Norton (imp.) by Montravo Ronald, out of Bess 2nd of Daldy. First prize two-year-old at Calgary Fair.

Shields' Herefords

Champions of the Show Rings of
Western Canada

Herd is headed by "Domineer" and "Happy Christmas." Five young Bulls and some Cows and Heifers for sale that can't be beat for breeding stock. Young stuff by "Happy Christmas" and "Onward 5th."

WM. SHIELDS, Prop.
Box 583. BRANDON, MAN.



HAPPY CHRISTMAS (Imp.) 5718 (21442), the unbeaten champion

Brampton Jerseys

QUALITY PERFORMANCE PEDIGREE

We are preparing for another shipment west. Two carloads were shown at the Calgary Fair, the best exhibit of true dairy cattle ever taken West. All for sale. Our herd is over 250 strong.

B. H. Bull & Son

BRAMPTON, ONT.

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

Shorthorns GREAT PRIVATE SALE

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make rooms for winter. Come and see them or write for particulars. Also prize-winning Barred P. Rocks. Eggs in season.

R. W. Caswell, Star Farm, BOX 1283 Saskatoon, Sask. Phone C.N.R., C.P.R. 1283 G.T.P.

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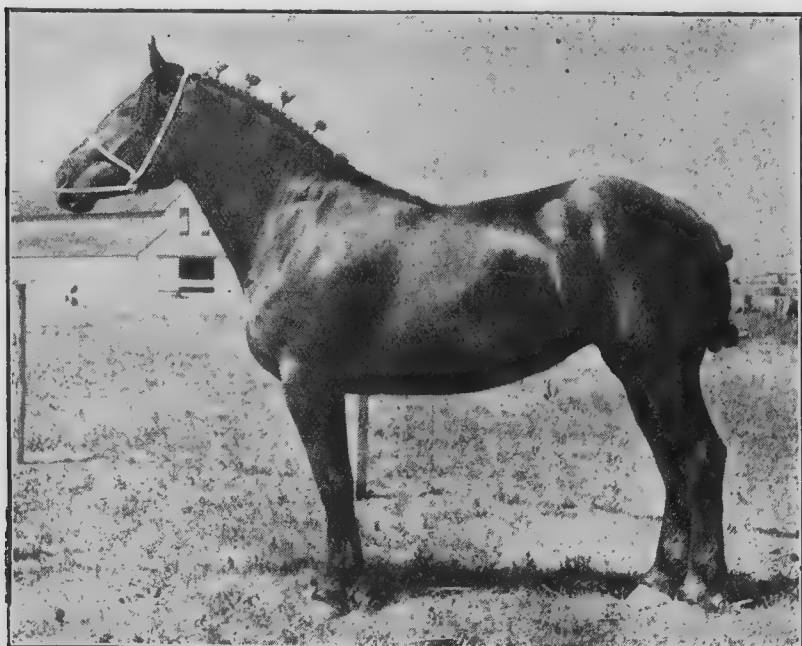
40 - 46 TEMPERANCE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

Affiliated with the University of Toronto and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Infirmary for sick animals at the College.

COLLEGE REOPENS SEPTEMBER 30th, 1910

N.B.—CALENDAR on application

E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.S., Principal



Madeline, first prize three-year old Percheron mare at the western exhibitions this year. Owned by H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask.

Abattoirs Want Indemnity for Condemned Carcasses.

A movement, which originated with the Ontario Live Stock Shippers' Association and the Toronto Live Stock Exchange is on foot on the part of the abattoirs, both eastern and western, to secure legislation granting them indemnity from the federal treasury for carcasses condemned in their respective killing plants by the government meat inspectors. A petition is being circulated by the abattoir interests which farmers, stockmen, and shippers are asked to sign, praying that the House at its coming session, will pass legislation as above indicated. As we understand it, the petition was drawn up jointly by the Ontario Live Stock Shippers' Association and the Toronto Live Stock Exchange and originally submitted to the members of each organization, accompanied by a joint letter from the secretary of each association. The petition is now being circulated in the West and considerable efforts being made to get signatures. The petition and the joint letter read as follows:

Petition re Diseased Animals.

"To the Honorable the House of Commons in Parliament assembled. The petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth.

"That the Dominion Government has passed the Meat and Canned Foods Act, relating to export and inter-provincial trade, under the provisions of which an

es condemned by the Government. Inspectors at such abattoirs where meat inspection is in force from loss.

"And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray."

The Joint Letter.

"To the members of the Ontario Live Stock Shippers' Association and Toronto Live Stock Exchange.

"You will find enclosed a petition form relative to the question of condemned live stock at the Government inspected abattoirs. The objects of the petition are very clearly set forth in the preamble, and we would ask each member to get all the prominent farmers and live stock raisers in his district to sign same. We want it largely signed, and upon completion kindly mail same to E. Maybee, Western Cattle Market, Toronto. We would suggest to have the member who represents your district in Parliament to head the list of names if this is at all possible.

We might say this petition has no political significance, but is a step to obtain some redress from the Government for the large losses that are entailed to the purchaser of live stock through Government inspection. At the present time the local drover has to suffer the greater part of this loss and finds it hard in many instances to press his claim against the original owner, but the losses have assumed such proportions that failing to get redress from the Dominion Government, he will have to press his claim against the farmer or original owner. This is going to lead to



Jos. Harper & Sons' yearling Jersey heifer, Maure's Beauty, 234555.

inspector is by the said government placed in each of the packing houses and abattoirs engaged in such trade, whose duty it is to condemn all carcasses or parts of carcasses which he deems unfit for human food.

"And that this provision is in the interest of the whole people of Canada, firstly by protecting the health of the meat consuming public, and secondly by preserving and enlarging the export market, thus greatly stimulating the hog and cattle producing industry of the farmers of Canada.

"And that at the present time the whole loss of the meat condemned by the officials of the Government is borne by the individual alone, although in the case of live animals slaughtered by the direction of the Government to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among live stock, compensation to the extent of two-thirds of the value is made to the owners, this resting upon the principle that the public as a whole is benefitted.

"And that the adjustment of the present losses on carcasses condemned by the officials of the Government as between the farmer, and drover, and the packer is a matter of extreme difficulty, and quite impossible of equitable and just settlement.

"And that this friction is constantly on the increase and is fast reaching a point which will threaten the stability and progress of this great Canadian industry.

"And therefore your petitioners pray that the House may be pleased to pass such legislation as will relieve the owner of any live stock or parts of carcass-

endless litigation, so you can see this matter is very important and is a question in which every farmer is interested.

(Signed) S. Hissey, Sec. Ont. Live Stock Shippers Association.
E. Maybee, Sec. Toronto Live Stock Exchange."

Prince Albert Fair.

The 27th annual exhibition of the Prince Albert Agricultural Society opened on Tuesday, August 16th, amid heavy showers, but these passed away with the first day's show and ideal climatic conditions prevailed throughout the remaining two days of the exhibition, and on this account the attendance, although meagre at the beginning, reached an aggregate that was highly satisfactory, and up to, if not beyond, all expectations.

The fair as a whole was many leagues in advance of that held last year, and was thus in keeping with the town and district, which mark one of the most progressive spots on the map of Saskatchewan.

The quantity and quality of the exhibits of every kind, and more especially of live stock, received high commendation from all present, and the several classes of horses, cattle, sheep and swine were represented by some of the finest animals in the Dominion, for Messrs. Jos. Harper & Sons, of Kinley, Sask., had on exhibition their two champion herds of Jersey cattle, which have few rivals in Canada or the States.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER,
WIND PUFFS,
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LAMENESS FROM
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QUARTER CRACKS,
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REMOVES

BUNCHES OF
BLEMISHES,
SPLINTS,
CAPPED HOCK,
STRAINED TENDONS.

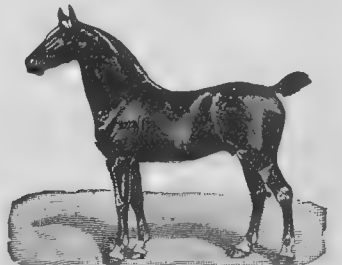
SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable.

Sure In Results.



None genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the
U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.
CHAS. MOTT, Manager,
Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWER, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Registered Percherons For Sale



(Imp.) Robosse
8 years head of Stud.

W. E. & R. C. UPPER,
North Portal Sask.

Including several prize winners, at the Summer Fairs of Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon.

In 1909 our exhibit won 74 prizes, nine gold medals and two silver cups. We have forty Percherons to select from registered in both American and Canadian Records. Young stallions and mares sired by our imported Robosse, also choice American bred stock. Western buyers would do well to inspect our horses before purchasing, as they are acclimated and will be sold at reasonable prices. Terms given to anyone with satisfactory references. Write or come and see us. Long distance phone connection. Farm three miles from town. Visitors met at train.

English Shire Horses, Hackneys and Shetland Ponies

This stud includes Champion, Gold Medal and First Prize horses. Have been exhibited at the leading shows of the West. Prize winners from the Shire Horse Show of London, Eng.

Homewood Farm, Greffell, Sask.

P. B. Ross, Prop.

GLENALMOND STOCK FARM, STROME, ALTA.

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs

A Number of Bulls For Sale.

C. F. LYALL, Prop.



Messrs. Colquhoun & Beattie, of Brandon, were present with a consignment of representative specimens from their stables, and carried off the lion's share of the honors for heavy horses. Polar Star was a successful competitor among the Clydesdale stallions, and the same firm won the first and third places and championship for Percheron stallions, but in deciding this placing, Mr. P. M. Bredt, the judge, reversed the decision given at Saskatoon a few days previously, and consigned the big grey Saskatoon champion to third place on the list.

Messrs. Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanesa, Man., were owners of the second prize winner, and were also successful with several other exhibits.

There was an exceptionally good turnout in all the light horse classes and heavy teams, both two-horse and tandem.

Mr. R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, almost

swept the board with his Shorthorns, and carried away seven firsts, many seconds and thirds, the herd prize and championship for females. Happy Christmas and his long line of progeny from Brandon left but scanty pickings of ribbons for the local breeders, but Mr. Jos. Caswell gathered in all the awards with his splendid fat cattle in their respective classes, and other northern men were successful in the dairy classes. There was a good showing of both Ayrshires and Jerseys, and Messrs. Harper were unapproachable in the latter breed, having such animals on show as Pit's Wonder and her following.

The sheep and Berkshire swine pens of T. A. Cox, Brantford, that were at many of the western shows this season, were successful at this fair, although Mr. Orchard had exhibits from Graysville, Man., which were highly creditable. The showing of Yorkshires



Four hundred acre wheat field of S. Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta., as photographed on July 9, 1910

was small and Mr. J. M. Stowe, of Davidson, Sask., was the only exhibitor of Poland Chinas. The prize for the best pen, any breed, was carried off by Mr. Cox. The awards in the cattle, sheep and swine departments were made by Mr. H. Saville, of Saskatoon.

The various kinds of agricultural and garden products were extremely good considering the dryness of the summer, and the crops, as a whole in the surrounding country are fairly generous although a little late in many places.

Old Fashioned Binding Contest at Melfort Fair.

The Melfort, Sask., Agricultural Society, although only in its fifth year of existence, is to be congratulated upon the excellence of its fair on Aug. 12 and 13. In every respect it upheld the reputation of the Carrot River Valley, the exhibits being very numerous and the quality—especially of farm horses—being most pleasing. Messrs. McAusland and H. Burrough were the principal prize winners, both with their horses and cattle.

An unusual innovation into the programme which proved of intense inter-

est was a hand binding contest, in which 14 old-timers demonstrated that they had not forgotten their early training "down East." The task was to make bands, bind and stook 12 oat sheaves, and this was accomplished in 90 seconds by the winner, Mr. Ed. Hawke, aged 53, who is the timber inspector in that locality and hails from Perth County, Ont. Mr. W. Armstrong, aged 46, came in second, and the oldest contestant was a grey-haired gentleman of 66 summers.

There is much less danger of over watering a hard working horse if he is watered often than if allowed to become very thirsty.

Many horses have sore shoulders because their owners try to fit their horses into their collars rather than getting collars to fit their horses.

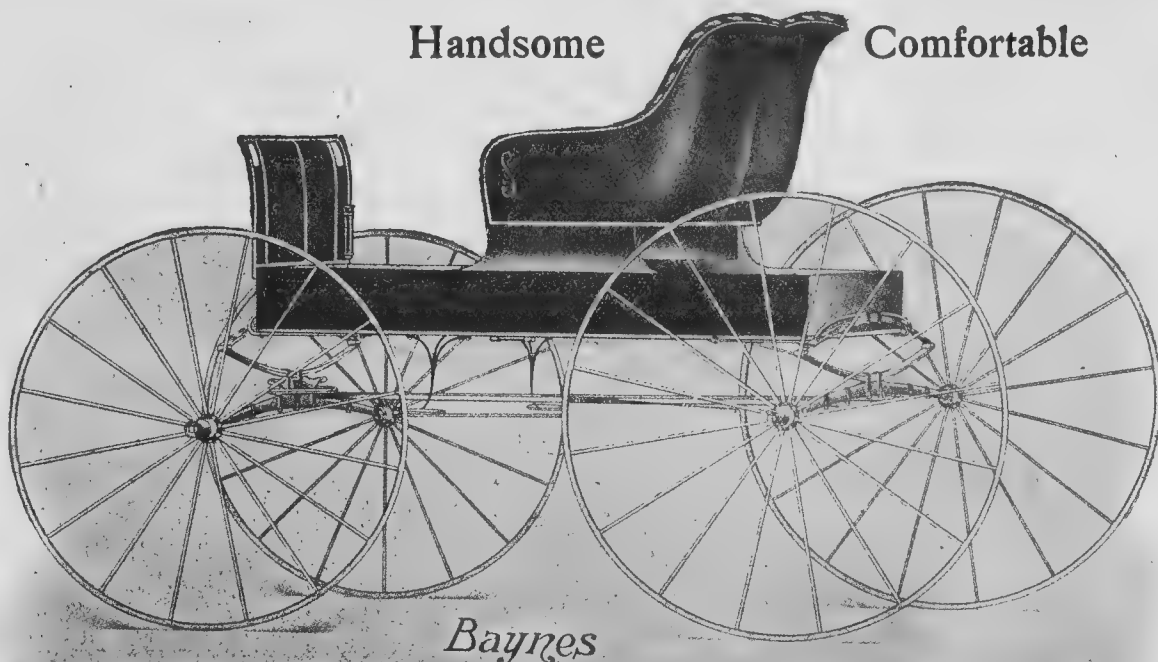
The Percheron Society of America, which has in hand the records of Percherons for the United States, has decided that after Oct. 15, the registration fee for imported Percherons four years old and over will be \$50 and for those under four years, \$25 per head; if recorded within three months. If not recorded within this time the fee will be \$100 on all animals.



An item, dated Stettler, Alta., August 1st, 1910, and which accompanied this picture, reads: "Mr. E. Leuba has a small plot of Perfection wheat on his farm near town that measures in some places over six feet high. From the thickness of the crop and phenomenal size of the ears, it is estimated that the yield will be equal to 100 bushels per acre."

Our Newly Designed Twin Auto Seat

(No. 535)



All interested in Sleighs and Vehicles are asked to call at our Showrooms

Full Line of Sleigh Samples for 1910-11

A. C. McRAE, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

W. J. BELL, General Agent, Saskatoon, Sask.

THE BAYNES CARRIAGE CO., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
39 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

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Saskatchewan Winter Fair Board Revises Prize List.

At its meeting on Aug. 19, the Saskatchewan Winter Fair Board made some changes in the prize list for the coming spring show. Prizes for Clydesdales remain the same as before. More money will be given for Percherons, but the sections for that breed will not be increased. Breeding females in the fat stock show have practically been cut out altogether. Where, in the prize list, it has formerly read "steers or heifers," it will now read "steers or spayed heifers," excepting in the sections where the heifers will be killed for the block test, and also the sections for yearling and two-year-old heifers will be retained in the purebred classes. These, however, cannot compete for the championships. The same number of sections have been provided for the Herefords and Angus as for the Shorthorns. The Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association offers money for special prizes amounting to \$100. \$50 of this is for the grand champion fat animal, if sired by a bull registered in the Canadian Angus Herdbook; \$25 for the best steer, any age, if sired as above; and another \$25 for the best female, under the same conditions. Prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$15 for the best team of mares or geldings will be duplicated the same as last year, and it is hoped that the entries in these sections will be large. The prize list for swine will be about the same as last spring, but several more prizes have been added to the sheep classes.

British Farm Notes.

From a Special Glasgow Correspondent.

Not many weeks ago, as I pointed out at the time, the old country was greatly agitated over the scarcity in the meat supplies from overseas, which had resulted in a general rise in the price of beef. The perturbation thus caused, was, however, short lived. Prices are still above the normal level, but we have passed the scare stage and are managing to pay the higher charges with more or less contented resignation. There even seemed a prospect that we would forget that our cost of living had been in any way increased, but suddenly another disturbing rumour was circulated broadcast. We were face to face, we were told, with a rise in the price of bread. An interesting circumstance in regard to the latest scare was that, as in the case of the scarcity in the meat supplies, Canada, it was stated, was largely the delinquent. The inference from this is worth noting. Each year, nay, even each month, the Dominion is winning her way further into our home markets with her produce, and so it comes that we are becoming more and more dependent on Canada in matters of food supplies. While all this should be a source of satisfaction throughout the Dominion, such success is not without its drawbacks. Fluctuations, serious or slight, are almost certain to occur in the Canadian production, and when these are reported they are apt to be seized upon by alarmists on this side, and as the report goes the rounds, like a snowball, it inevitably assumes an exaggerated size.

This is precisely what has occurred here in regard to wheat crop prospects. Canada's spring crop, it was reported, was "largely a failure." On this information, without inquiring much further, several newspapers ventured to predict a rise in the price of bread. But to those in any way familiar with the number and extent of Britain's present sources of wheat supplies, the scare appeared to have the most slender foundation. The reports received here were to the effect that the Canadian crop this year was not expected to yield more than 70,000,000 bushels, compared with 120,000,000 bushels of spring wheat last year. The falling off, it was pointed out, was really greater than these figures would indicate, because the original estimates anticipated that, with the extra sowing which took place dur-

ing the present year, the yield would be increased to 170,000,000 bushels; so that the reported failure really amounted to 100,000,000 bushels. Regarded by themselves these figures were sufficiently alarming, and they made ready material for a scare. Of course, there were other grounds, less definite, perhaps, brought forward to support the scare which was raised. A shortage of crop was reported to have been experienced in the north-west of the United States, and it was also asserted that there would be a diminished surplus from Russia.

But the fact was that, even were the reported shortages of crops not overstated, the deficiency would be almost inappreciable in its effect on the general market. This was clearly apparent when it was remembered that the estimate of the wheat production of the world for this year is 3,360,000,000 bushels. A serious deficiency in one of Britain's nearest sources of supply would, of course, affect the tone of prices in the home market, since heavier freights have to be borne by wheat from more distant parts. All these facts were duly made known by those who were in a position to discredit any attempt at panic, and their attitude has been fully justified by the developments in the situation so far. It has been interesting, within the past few days, to note newspapers which gave prominence to the warning of dearer bread now whitewashing their former statements to worried housewives that, after all, there may be no advance in the price of the loaf. The alarmists themselves may be treated with like generosity. To forecast, with any degree of accuracy the course of grain prices in a country of open ports is a task beset with many difficulties.

The unusual incident which occurred in the judging of the Aberdeen-Angus championships at the Highland Show at Dumfries, and the protest lodged thereupon, have previously been briefly noted. The circumstances are of singular interest both to stock exhibitors and judges. The protesting party was Mr. John M'G. Petrie, Glenlogie, Alford, Aberdeenshire, whose celebrated three-year-old bull, Metaphor, which gained the championships at the English Royal Show, and at Aberdeen this year, again led comfortably in his class. When it came to the championship at the Highland, Metaphor was once more chosen, the prize being "the president's medal for the best Aberdeen-Angus animal." The same judges, however, when awarding the prize for "the best breeding animal of the breed in the showyard" passed completely over the champion bull, and selected Mr. J. Ernest Kerr's three-year-old cow, Juanita Erica, which was first in her class but was not considered good enough to take reserve place for the president's medal, the first prize yearling bull having that honor. The cow, it will be seen, had previously, by the same judges, been placed after Metaphor. Mr. Petrie's protest was considered at a special meeting of the directors of the show. The judges' decision was upheld by the directors, but the protest fee was returned to Mr. Petrie, evidently in consideration of the novel point raised. In the circumstances the directors could hardly have acted otherwise. Only one explanation of the incident can be advanced, namely, that the judges recognized two distinct standards in making their awards in the championships, a showy standard and a breeding standard. In this light, however, the position is all the more incongruous, because the Highland show pretends to be solely an exhibition of breeding stock. Accordingly, if Metaphor was good enough to win the champion medal he ought to have been the legitimate winner of other specials for which he was qualified to compete. This was the view uniformly taken up by the leading agricultural journals on this side.

Glasgow, August 16.

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Lump Jaw.

G. F., Earl Grey, Sask.—“Is it dangerous to use the milk from a cow with lump jaw? Would it be advisable to kill her and use the meat? Is it in any way contagious? Is there any cure? 2. Also, I have a colt that is three months old and has small lumps under his throat. They are as big as a 25 cent piece in diameter, and he has had them all since he was born. Are they of any danger? If so, is there any cure for it?”

Answer.—1. This is not contagious, and the meat and milk may be used except in very advanced cases, when the general health is affected. 2. The lumps are small glands which are present in every animal but are usually too small to be noticeable. In this case they are a little swollen, but this is not dangerous, and the swelling may get smaller as the colt develops.

Dropsy.

Subscriber, Ponoka, Alta.—“I have a mare, 11 years old that has taken to swelling in her udder. Then her legs swelled from the udder. It has gone nearly the whole length of the bottom of her belly, but her udder, is getting better. At first she was very stiff. Could hardly walk for two or three days. Now she walks very well. Appetite as good as ever. At first I bathed her with warm water and salt and vinegar. I got a bottle of Absorbine and made a wash with it of vinegar and saltpetre. It seems to help her. I am feeding her International Stock Food now with her grain. I have given her two doses of copperas.”

Answer.—The swellings are an indication of dropsy. The mare seems to be getting better and all you have to do is to keep her on the mend until she is well. Give her plenty of exercise and don't feed her too much grain. The following prescription may be given twice a day:—Acetate of potassium, four ounces; fl. ext digitalis, half an ounce; water sufficient to make 12 ounces in all. Dose, one ounce.

How to Become a Veterinary Surgeon.

Subscriber, Southern Alberta.—“Kindly inform me how to become a veterinary surgeon in Alberta; also probable cost of qualifying for same.”

Answer.—The process is the same in Alberta as elsewhere. You will have to attend a veterinary college for three

years (at least), pass your examinations and receive a diploma. Then you must register under the Veterinary Act of the Province of Alberta. Write to the Principal, Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, for the calendar. There is no Veterinary College in the West.

Condition Powder.

Subscriber, Manitoba.—“Kindly say how much nux vomica to add to the following: 1 lb. gentian, 1 lb. fenugreek, 1 lb sulphate of iron. What quantity of the condition powder would be a dose and how many times a week should it be given to keep a horse in good condition?”

Answer.—Two ounces of powdered nux vomica may be added to the above and a tablespoonful of the mixture given in the feed two or three times a week.

Catarrh of the Vagina.

C. L., Mortlach, Sask.—“Two weeks ago I bred two mares to a Clyde stallion that appears to be in good health and good condition. Both mares are in good health and good flesh, but have been working quite hard all summer. One is 16 years old and the other is 6 years old. Both mares have been discharging white thickish fluid ever since. Young mare is swollen some. Both mares were opened up before taken to horse. Both mares eat well, work well and are in good spirits. 2. Why do horses eat dirt when they have plenty of salt?”

Answer.—This is quite abnormal and shows that the mares have been infected either through the stallion or from the hand of the person who opened them up. They may possibly be in foal, but it is not likely, and if they come in season there will be no use breeding them again this summer. 2. No better reason has been given for horses eating dirt than that they do so because they like it.

N.B.—Immediate replies by letter can only be sent when \$1.50 accompanies the inquiry. See regular announcement at the top of this department.

Indigestion.

D. W. A., Dugald, Man.—“Have a horse 6 years old last June. About a year ago he took what I thought was a touch of colic and has been bothered every little while ever since. Sometimes he will be bad for as much as a day; will lie down and may knock round and then be quiet and stand as dull and stupid as if he was more just sick than in pain. His breath has a bad smell when in the spells and at times there is a strange noise in his throat, as if he would throw off wind or gas, and he will act somewhat as if swallowing. He is a very greedy eater when well, and the same as to drinking. I had him to a V.S. but never just when he was sick. He said that his stomach was bad and gave him something to help him, but it does not seem to do him any good. He is lively as soon as the spells are over.”

Answer.—Your horse is a greedy feeder and sometimes suffers from indigestion as a result. This may lead to a dangerous attack at any time. The stomach may become so distended with gas formed from the undigested food as give more than he is accustomed to.

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Some of the mares are bred to leading sires in Belgium and are sure in foal.

As room has to be made at once for another importation in the fall, I will sell at lowest possible profit.

I have stallions at \$1,000 up, and mares proportionately cheap.

As I do my own selling, buyers may rest assured that they have no commission men to pay.

I ask buyers, before going elsewhere, to come and see what is really good stock.

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to burst, and this accident is always fatal. You should try to prevent these attacks by very careful feeding. Never let him go beyond his usual feeding hour, and never feed when he is very hot or tired. You should also be very careful in feeding new hay or oats. Stick to the old crop as long as possible.

Dermal Swelling.

A. J., Nanton, Alta.—"Mare 8 years old, has raised three colts. When the first colt was two months old (that was four years ago) there were bunches formed in the under side of her neck, breast, belly and hind legs down to the hocks. These were about the size of the end of your thumb to the size of a hen's egg. They never break. They are hard lumps. Sometimes she goes stiff. I have fed her 3/4 lb. Epsom salts once a month, and 1 tablespoonful saltpetre and sulphur mixed, half and half, twice a day for the last two years. It does no good. The mare is as fat and sleek as a mole and a good feeder."

Answer.—If the mare has had these for three or four years there is not much chance of getting rid of them; but you might try the effect of arsenic. Get a pint of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic and give her a tablespoonful three times a day in the feed. If improvement follows give her a second pint.

Epilepsy.

Subscriber, Alberta.—"Cow acts very strange. Is in good order and milking well, but sometimes takes sudden peculiar spells. She will stand in the pasture and throw her head as high and as far back as she can and hold it in that position for some time; then will gradually lower it and the saliva will then run from her mouth in great quantities. Last time she acted worse. She threw her head up and back till she fell, and when she fell her limbs stiffened like a dead beast, but after a time (just a few minutes) she got up and walked off. The spell does not last long and she seems to be all right afterwards."

Answer.—The seat of the trouble is in the brain and treatment may not be successful. Give one ounce bromide of potassium once daily in a bran mash, or dissolve in a bottle of water.

Sore Eyes.

Subscriber, Manitoba.—"Spaniel pup, four months old. Three weeks ago a swelling or a growth started in the corner of his eye, next to his nose. The growth is about the size of a white bean. On its first appearance it was rather white and now it is red in color. The other eye started the same way yesterday. The eye itself looks all right. The eye that started first discharges a little matter. This growth is underneath that little three-cornered piece of skin (or lining) that is found in the corner next to nose of any eye."

Answer.—These growths on the eyelid will probably have to be removed by a veterinary surgeon, but you might try the following lotion:—Sulphate of zinc three grains, distilled water one ounce. Drop a little into the eye twice a day.

Oedema.

Farmer, Western Manitoba.—"Mare, 15 years old, had colt last spring. About one month before foaling a lump came on right side of belly, as I supposed, oedema. This lump has not left yet, and mare has foaled almost three months. She was on grass for about one month after foaling and has been working off and on since. Is oedema not supposed to leave immediately after foaling?"

Answer.—It is not usual for the swelling to remain long after foaling, and this indicates thinness of the blood. The mare should have tonics, such as iron and nux vomica, and the swelling should be rubbed with some liniment every day or two.

Swollen Leg.

M. L., Lashburn, Sask.—"Three year old mare about two months ago rammed

a hole into her left hind leg, inside of her stifle, with a dry wood stick while running around in the pasture. The leg swelled up badly, but swelling is all gone now, and the wound nearly healed up. But her right hind leg also swelled up very badly on the inside of the hock shortly after she hurt herself. The swelling developed a soft spot or bunch, as though it were coming to a head. I lanced this but no matter was discharged. Twice since similar soft swellings appeared there, but I did not lance them. They opened themselves and discharged a little yellow, oily fluid for about two days and then healed up again. But the hock is still swollen up as badly as ever. She is very lame on it and usually rests the leg when standing still. I have lately come to the conclusion that it was caused by a strain in some way while her other leg was hurt, because at that time she nearly always had her other (left) leg up off the ground."

Answer.—You are quite right. The right leg swelled because she was putting all her weight on it to save the other one while it was painful, and now the swelling is the result of the strain on it. Bathe it with hot water, and as soon as she can stand it give her exercise. The swelling will gradually disappear.

Inflamed Hoof.

New Reader, Starleigh, Sask.—"I have an ox, eight years old. He came lame one week ago on his left hind leg. Leg swelled and burst all around near the hoof, so bad that the blood appeared. Lies only on his right side. 2. Two year old heifer lame on her hind left leg; not swollen. Can find nothing sticking into the leg."

Answer.—1. Boil two or three turnips until quite tender, strain and mash them into a pulp. Apply this as a poultice when cool enough not to scald. Repeat this twice a day until better, making a fresh poultice each time. If turnips cannot be obtained use scalded bran. 2. Keep the heifer in the stable until the lameness is gone. She has strained her leg somewhere and must give it rest.

Saskatchewan Crop Estimate.

On August 24 the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture published the following estimate of the four leading grain crops of the province:—

	Average	Total
	Yield	Production
	Acreage	Bus.
Wheat	4,642,000	14.7 68,416,000
Oats	2,103,000	39.7 83,500,000
Barley	237,100	26.1 6,199,200
Flax	393,100	9.66 3,797,590

No reduction in acreage has been made for the area of crop plowed under. The estimated yield per acre is for the area sown, and not for the area that will be harvested.

The crop of 1910 is, generally speaking, one that will be harvested economically as the proportion of grain to straw is high and the grain will be of an unusually high average quality. Harvesting was general throughout the province on August 16th, the date in different parts varying from August 11th in the southwest to August 21st in the northeast. Crops steadily improved during the four weeks preceding the commencement of harvesting operations.

In buying a farm one of the most important things to consider is the matter of water for the stock. No animal on the farm can be expected to do its best without free access to good water.

A little city chap was offered a chance to spend a week in the country, but he persistently refused. Coaxing, pleading, arguing, promising of untold wonders, all brought from him nothing but the stubborn ultimatum: "No country for me." "But why not?" some one asked, finally. "Because," he responded, "they have thrashin' machines down there, an' it's bad enough here where it's done by hand."

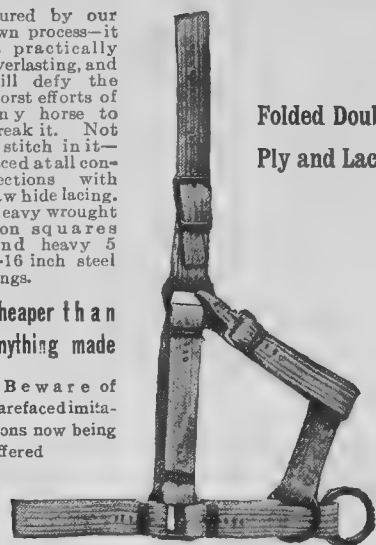
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September.

Sweet is the voice that calls
From babbling waterfalls,
In meadows where the downy seeds are
flying;
And soft the breezes blow
And, eddying, come and go
In faded gardens where the rose is dying.

Among the stubbled corn
The blithe quail pipes at morn;
The merry partridge drums in hidden
places.
And glittering insects gleam
Above the reedy stream,
Where busy spiders spin their filmy laces.

At eve, cool shadows fall
Across the garden wall,
And on the clustered grapes to purple
turning;
And pearly vapors lie
Along the eastern sky,
Where the broad harvest moon is redly
burning.

The pollen-dusted bees
Search for the honey lees
That linger in the last flowers of Sep-
tember;
While plaintiff mourning doves
Coo sadly to their loves
Of the dead summer they so well re-
member.

The cricket chirps all day:
"Oh, fairest summer, stay!"
The squirrel eyes askance the chestnuts
browning.
The wild fowl fly afar
Above the foamy bar,
And hasten southward ere the skies are
frowning.

Ah! soon on field and hill
The winds shall whistle chill,
And patriarch swallows call their flocks
together
To fly from frost and snow
And seek for lands where blow
The fairer blossoms of a balmier weather.
—Selected.

A Perfect Guard.

An English Dog Story by R. E. Vernede.

Everybody said we ought to have a powerful watchdog owing to the isolated position of our house. The house is undoubtedly lonely. It stands on a hill in the middle of farmland, half a mile from a main road; and though that means a longish walk for a burglar, and not much to burgle when he gets there, still it is pleasant to know that any burglar who does turn up would only enter over the body of a faithful and powerful dog.

We decided to have such a dog, and after looking through many advertisements, were attracted by the following: "To anyone requiring protection.—Cross-bred bull — mastiff boarhound. Weighs hundred and forty pounds. Stands 34 inches. A perfect guard. Demon terror to burglars. Given away for three pounds, owing to room being required. Preference to wires. MacTavish, Night kennels, Sutherland."

"A perfect guard," said my wife, "is what we want. Let us wire MacTavish."

We did so, and, I suppose, received preferential treatment, MacTavish sending a postcard to say that on receipt of a cheque the dog would be forwarded per passenger train. It was, he added, too cheap to be sent on approval.

"I don't like that," I said to my wife. "There is something suspicious about not letting us have him on approval."

"Oh, I don't know," replied Celia cheerfully. "You see, MacTavish frankly says it is because the dog is so cheap."

"When Scotsmen are frank," I retorted, "Englishmen need to be canny." "But you never could be, even if you tried," said Celia, with that love of par-

ading a truism common to her sex.

I wrote the cheque in silence. "Don't blame me if the creature turns out an aged, toothless hound, blind in one eye."

"Even if he is," said Celia, "the burglars would not realize it in the night-time. And his great size would terrify them."

"If it were as dark as that," I suggested, "they might not realize his size."

"Well, they would hear his growl, then," said Celia. "Don't be so logical." Two days later, as we were sitting at luncheon, the maid came in to say that the dog had arrived on the station cart. She seemed a little excited as she handed me the railway company's charge sheet.

"All right," I said, "tell the man to tie him up in the yard, and we'll come and inspect him presently. Here's the money."

"If you please, sir," said Susan, "the dog's in a crate, and the man don't care to let him out."

"Why not?" asked Celia.

"It seems a savage-like sort of dog, ma'am," said Susan.

"Nonsense," I said. "You would be savage yourself, Susan, if you had been penned up in a crate for twenty-four hours. I suppose I shall have to go and see him myself."

"I'll come with you," said Celia.

We found the railway carter having a glass of beer in the kitchen, as is the custom in our part. He finished it hastily and said to me:

"You ain't going to let that dog out for a bit, are you, sir?"



"You don't mean to say you're afraid of a dog, do you?" I asked.

"Yes," I said. "I am."

"Then I'll get back on my cart," he said. "He seems a bit too hungry for me."

"You don't mean to say you're afraid of a dog, do you?" I asked. "I've no doubt the poor creature is hungry. Susan, bring me some bones."

"Do be careful, John," said Celia, and she and Susan and the carter all followed me into the yard, where the latter promptly climbed into his cart.

"You'll give me a fair start, sir?" he said, and whipped up his horse as I approached the crate.

A low, deep growl, which would compare well with any organ I have heard, caused me to step back a pace and Susan to drop the plate of bones.

"He certainly ought to be a terror to burglars," said I, as I regarded the resounding creature's vast proportions. Exactly which part of him was bull and which mastiff and boarhound was difficult to tell, but he certainly was a magnificent dog. He was so superbly built, that, seeing Stevens, our gardener, coming back from his dinner, I thought it would be as well to wait for his assistance before opening the crate.

"A couple of men can do this sort of thing more easily than one," I explained to Celia.

As Stevens showed no signs of coming nearer, and the dog, disturbed, no doubt, by the sight of the bones which he could not reach, seemed to be working himself

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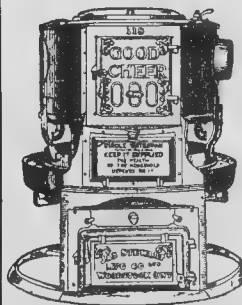


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Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1907	-	-	-	\$20,355,303.00
Assets over Liabilities	-	-	-	269,273.10

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"Ah! He's got out," said Stevens.

into a perfect fury, I had to send Susan to fetch Stevens. He came vacillatingly. "The dog has arrived, you see," I said, "and we are just going to let him out." "Are you, sir," said Stevens, in a non-committal tone. "Yes," I said, and to encourage him, I added that the dog ought to be a terror to burglars. "Do you think, sir," said Stevens, "that he'll be able to tell burglars from them as is not burglars?" "What do you mean?" I asked. "He looks a powerful sort of dog," said Stevens, suggestively. "That," I said, "is why we bought him." "Yes, sir, on approval, sir?" "No," I said, shortly, "for good and all." "The man we bought him from, Stevens," explained my wife, "said he was too cheap to be sent on approval." "He knewed what he was about, mum," said Stevens. "Look here," I said, thoroughly irritated. "While you are all talking, this unfortunate dog, which has been imprisoned for days, is simply getting enraged. It is natural that he should. I propose to let him out to have those bones." "Yes sir," said Stevens, bristling up; "should I go on pricking out those cabbages?" "After you have helped me to open the gate," I replied. I suppose I looked firmer than I felt, for Stevens did not attempt any further prevarication. It was Celia who, observing that Susan had put her apron to her eyes, remarked, "Would it not be safer to let the dog gnaw through the wood." "He is not a rodent, my dear," I said. "He seems to have begun, though," said Celia. "Look!" Stevens and I both went forward to look, and both recoiled simultaneously. The animal had undoubtedly begun to gnaw vigorously at one of the thin wooden bars of the crate, accompanying his performance with a low, unmusical noise that distinctly grated on the nerves. "Perhaps we had better go and get a hammer," I said resolutely. Celia and Susan had already vanished through the yard gate into the kitchen. "Shall I get it for you, sir, while you stop here?" said Stevens officiously. I did not reply, but walked with dignity through the gate, Stevens following, of the kitchen door. Susan had the hammer ready. "Here it is, sir," she said. "Thank you, Susan," I replied. "I think we'll have the chisel, too." As I waited for it, the sounds of gnawing, which had been going on steadily, ceased. There followed a deep pouncing sound and a series of deep-chested roars. "Ah, he's got out," said Stevens. I went to the yard gate, which is a very high one, and looked over. It was Stevens had said. The creature had got out, and, after a mighty stretch or two, had flung himself upon the bones. Evidently he was a grand specimen; and the way he crunched bones was almost terrifying. Indeed, while I watched, they

vanished like so much grass, and the dog rose and gave glances round. I may have bobbed slightly behind the gate, or I may have not, but I know that the next time I looked he was down on his haunches tearing at one of the very fine Buff Orpingtons that are kept in the yard. "This will never do," I cried to Celia. "He's got one of your hens." "Oh, stop him!" she cried. "All right," I said. "Shoo! Shoo! Drop it, bad dog! Drop it!" I might as well have spoken to a tiger, for all the attention I received. In fact, he snarled at me exactly like a tiger. "Is he still eating?" said my wife. "Yes'm," said Stevens, who had also come to the gate to look. "Shall I go out to him?" I said, looking round for support. "Don't!" Celia replied instantly. "He'll kill you—"

"As soon as look at you," said Stevens. "I believe he would," I said, with conviction, and then we all stood and looked at one another in silence, while the low sucking snarl went on.

"What is to be done?" I asked, as presently a flapping of wings and screaming too plainly showed that he had begun on another hen. "He may finish the lot off—"

"Mebbe he'll tire of it when he's had enough," said Stevens, and this, in fact, proved to be the case. Four Buff Orpingtons and the dish of bones seemed to satisfy his cravings; and after that he wandered out of the yard leisurely, as though to seek some comfortable resting place. We lost sight of him a minute later, and my wife expressed the hope that he had run away and would not come back.

"We shan't have any such luck," I said gloomily. "That dog will know when he has found a good home."

"If we only could get him on a chain—"

"If," I repeated. "He's probably in the garden now. By the way, Stevens, you were going to prick out the cabbages, weren't you?"

"I'd sooner get on with the chrysanthemums, sir," said Stevens. "You see, sir, I can get into the conservatory by way of the 'ouse."

"As you please," I said; and my wife and I retired to the drawing-room, which looks out on the greater part of the garden, including the front gate and the tennis lawn. It was the sight of the latter which moved my wife to say suddenly:

"Good gracious, I'd forgotten! It's this afternoon that people are coming for tennis. And I particularly said, 'Come early.' What are we to do, John?"

"I don't know," I said.

"It isn't fair to let them come with that dreadful creature wandering about loose."

"He may not attack them," I said. "After all, it's only a dog, you know."

"Don't be so inhuman."

"Shall I stand at the gate and warn them to abandon hope as they enter?" I asked, endeavoring to affect a hilarity I did not feel.

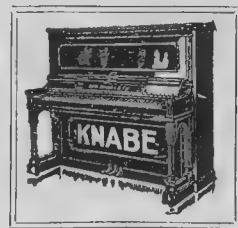
"You ought to. If anyone were killed—"

It was exactly in the middle of that sentence that we heard the front gate click; and it was less than a moment after (so that I really had not time to think of a plan of action) that we saw Archibald Hankin, the curate, appear through it, wheeling his bicycle. In what again seemed less than a second the dog, which had been reposing unseen in the middle of one of the flower-beds, rose and growled.

He did not move toward Hankin, and Hankin did not move toward him. They simply stood facing each other for an appreciable length of time. Then Hankin, who is a lover of animals and a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said, "Good boy, good dog!" Just that—in a wheedling voice. There is really nothing to object to in Hankin's voice; it has not even the clerical quality in it. On the contrary, it is a pleasant, brisk, baritone voice. But the dog did not like it. With a roar that would have drowned a brass band, he made for Hankin.

My wife declared that she shut her eyes, expecting to see him crushed up

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like the Buff Orpingtons. I kept mine open because it seemed more manly. I saw Hankin take one glance at the gate, and one at a small arbor, or shed, with a door to it, that lay to the right. The shed was slightly nearer than the gate. He must have seen that in an instant, for almost as the dog began his spring, he dropped his bicycle and dived for it. He got in just so much ahead that the dog's teeth gnashed the closing door. He must have had rather a shock, for quite an interval elapsed before he called out "Barker!" and his voice was distinctly shaky.

"Yes!" I shouted back.

"There's a brute of a dog here," he said, "that came for me. He's outside this shed now, I fancy."

"Yes, I can see him," I said. "He's a powerful-looking dog."

"You might call him o——"

"No good, my dear fellow," I responded.

"Eh?"

"He wouldn't come."

I explained the nature of the dog, so far as I knew it, in a few well-chosen shouts, dwelling particularly on the fact that we had only just found him out; and then Hankin inquired from his shelter what I expected him to do.

"Stay there," I said.

"For how long?"

"Well, I can hardly say," I replied. "You see how things are——"

"Yes, I see that," said Hankin. "But hang it all, man, I've a service at 7; and you've got other people coming to



There's a brute of a dog that came for me. He's outside this shed now, I fancy."

tennis, haven't you? You're not going to let them come in and be eaten?"

"That's it," I said. "I thought if you wouldn't mind stopping there, you're so much nearer the gate than I can get that you could see the people as they come along and warn them what's up. Of course, they mustn't think of coming in and playing."

This appeal to the altruistic side of Hankin, who is a very good-natured fellow, stopped for the time being the querulous note that had crept into his voice.

"All right, I will," he said. "Only remember, I've got a service at 7, won't you?"

I promised to keep this in mind, if it would give Hankin any satisfaction, and Celia thanked him in a fluty voice that carried well. Then for an hour or more we sat in the drawing-room window, and listened while Hankin explained to people as they came along the road that they had better go back again owing to a wild dog being at large.

Poor Hankin! I did not envy him. The arbor is a musty, dusty place, and on that hot afternoon could not but have been very trying. The need, too, of shouting animatedly through the narrow slit that served as a window must have put a considerable strain on the vocal chords, especially as our guests wouldn't go away without the fullest explanations, and seemed doubtful then whether the whole thing wasn't a joke. We could hear them laughing and chatting and Hankin earnestly exhorting them,

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and the dog, which had stretched himself sphinx-like just outside the arbor door, occasionally letting off a cyclonic growl. It was the sound of the latter which chiefly persuaded people to go away. Dr. Jenkinson, a sceptical man, but keen on tennis, heard it only after he had actually unlatched the gate, after frankly expressing his opinion that the whole thing was nonsense. The click of the gate, however, caught the ears of our perfect guard, and as his thunder died away, the plut, of Jenkinson's retiring motor-bicycle sounded quick and sharp.

"Why don't you shoot the brute?" was his parting remark, passed on to us by the now woolly-voiced Hankin, who added, "I'm almost afraid you'll have to, old man. I've got a service at 7, you know."

"Celia and I will talk it over during tea," I called back. "I wish we could send you out a cup—"

"Not at all," said Hankin, politely. "Never mind about me."

We did not mind about Hankin nearly so much as we minded about the dog, who was upsetting everything in the most unprecedented manner. Stevens had not stirred from the greenhouse. Susan was absolutely shaky on the legs when she brought in tea.

"I'm afraid you will have to shoot him," said Celia, regretfully, as she poured out my second cup.

"You talk, Celia," I said irritably. "as though that were a simple matter. Apart from the fact that it is throwing away three pounds, I have nothing but my revolver in the house at present, and I am not much of a shot with a revolver. I shouldn't care to try it at less than fifteen paces. I should only miss—"



The dog had begun to crawl toward the child, stalking her.

"Well, why not try at fifteen paces?"

"Oh, you mustn't, then," said Celia.

"Of course, later on, we might stalk the creature," I said, "or set a bait for him—tie up a Buff Orpington under the window, don't you know, or get Stevens to go out and wave a red handkerchief, but I don't see that at present—". Confound Hankin! What's the matter with him now?"

The comparative peace of the arbor had just been broken by a series of distracted shouts from Hankin. We ran to the window.

"The dog can't have got in!" I said nervously.

"No, no, listen!" said Celia. "he's calling to somebody."

"Go away! Go away! You mustn't come in!" These directions, evidently given by Hankin to someone in the road, suddenly changed to a convulsive yell of "Hi, Barker!"

"Yes," we both shouted back.

"There's a child coming along—coming in, I think. She doesn't seem to hear."

"Has she got golden curls?" Celia asked, irrelevantly as I thought.

"Yes," said Hankin.

"What if she has?" I asked.

"It's Kizzie Green," said Celia. "She's—she's deaf!"

I don't wish to boast, or suggest that I was doing a courageous thing. I merely mention that, on hearing these words spoken in Celia's most tragic voice, I turned, ran to the hall table, took out and loaded my revolver. Weights seemed attached to my legs during this process.

"What are you going to do, John?" Celia asked, terrified, as I returned.

"I am going to shoot that dog," I said. "It is my life or Kizzie Green's—probably both if I miss."

"Yours is most valuable," said Celia unheroically.

"I know it is," I said. "But you won't get everyone to think so if that child is killed. Leave me, Celia."

She was clinging to me, saying that she would go, too; but I presently found myself stepping into the garden alone.

The scene that followed will ever dwell in my memory—and also, I believe, in Celia's and Hankin's—as the most dramatic we have ever witnessed. It is the sort of thing that recurs in dreams. Once again I feel myself step out into the garden, I hear the gate click, I see the child enter and the colossal dog prick up its ears and rise. At the time, I

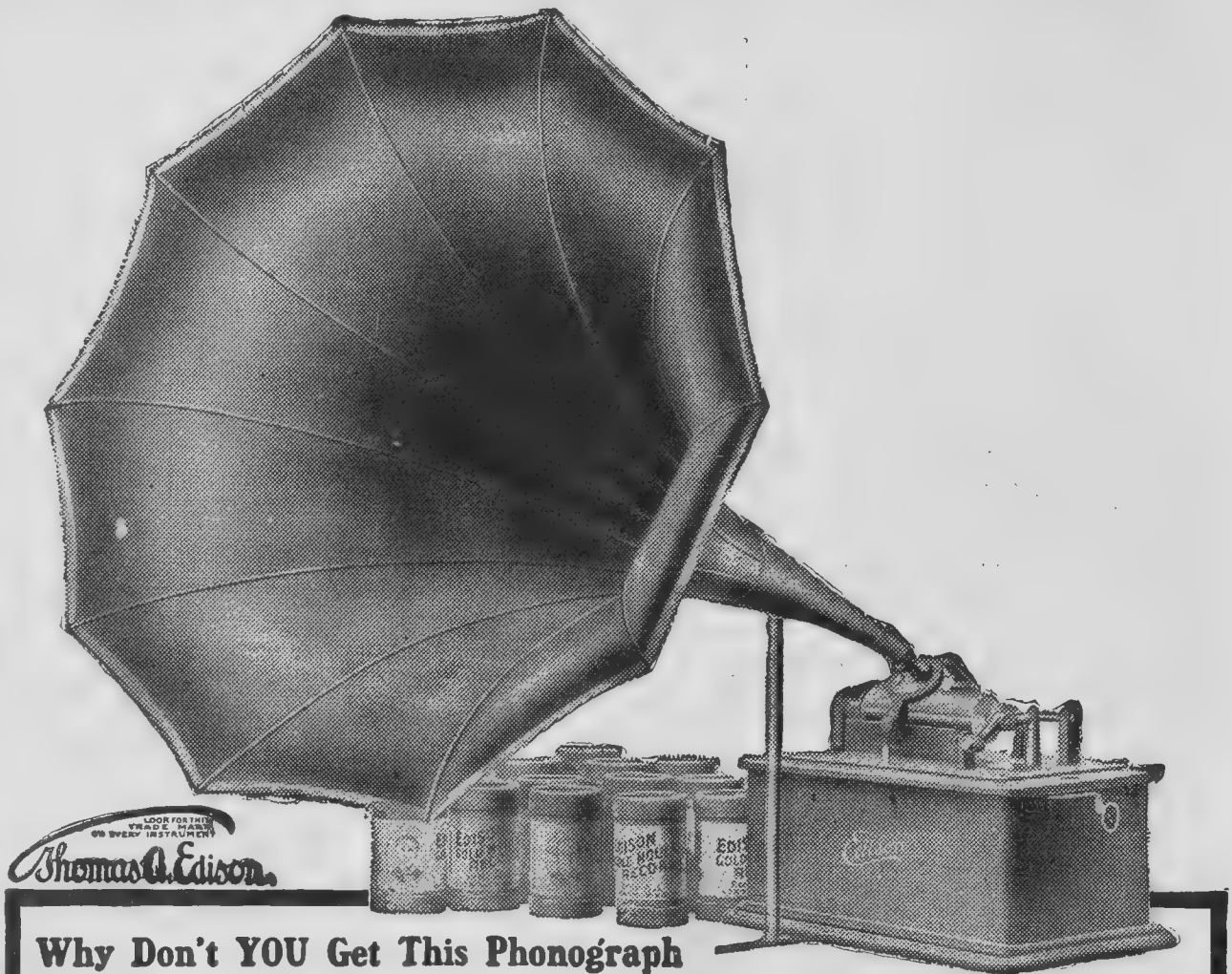
am thankful to say, it had its back to me, thus enabling me to advance without being seen. As I did so, I realized that the door of the arbor was being cautiously opened, that Hankin was coming out—had come out. He held a scythe in his hands, also a stone with which to sharpen it. I do not know if he expected to sharpen the scythe between the bouts, and I don't think he knew either. It was simply the lust of battle. The dog, which had begun to crawl toward the child, stalking her, had its immense back to Hankin as well as to me. It meant to spring. That, I think, was in the minds of both Hankin and myself, and exchanging a hasty glance, we closed in upon it.

Meanwhile Kizzie Green, a small girl of about seven, with a basket on her

arm, was coming up the path. I have mentioned her curls. I do not care for curls, as a rule, but they certainly added to the pathos of the scene. So did her innocent blue eyes, which suddenly caught sight of the dog and grew large. It was the critical moment. Then—"Oh, you dear dod!" she said, and literally flung herself upon him.

Before Hankin and I, spellbound with horror, could supervene, she had one arm round his neck, and the stupendous creature was licking her face.

A little later, following the lucid gestures of Hankin and myself, Kizzie led her slave round to the yard, where he submitted to have the chain affixed to his neck in the most docile possible manner. Since then, Terror, as we have named this admirable mongrel, has led a



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Meat.

By Edna Noble White, Associate Professor of Domestic Science at the Ohio State Agricultural College.

The term meat is technically applied to the edible flesh of every animal used for food, but in this article it will be limited, as it is in common usage, to beef, pork and mutton.

The value of meat as food is due to the fat and albuminous substances which it contains. The fat is stored in quantities which are easily visible, and is also distributed in such small quantities that it can only be detected by chemical analysis. No flesh is so lean that it contains no traces of fat.

The lean part of meat is made up of minute fibres bound into bundles, and these into still larger and larger bundles, by connective tissue. The invisible fat is stored between the fibres and the bundles of fibres. The albuminous material in the fibres belongs to a class of substances called proteid, which is the only group of our organic food substances that will build and repair body tissue. Proteid is also found in eggs, milk, cheese, beans, etc., and must be included in some form in our diet. The tissue connecting the fibres and forming the walls of the muscle tubes is albuminous but does not build tissue and so does not belong to the proteid group. It is technically known as connective tissue. Besides these two groups there is a related group called extractives, contained in very small amounts, but of great importance because they give the meat its characteristic flavor. Mineral salts occur in small amounts. The amount of water in meat varies, but it is found in large amounts (from 48 per cent. to 75 per cent.). Generally speaking, the greater the amount of fat the less the amount of water.

The cuts of meat may be roughly divided into two classes, tough and tender. The toughness may be due to the amount and kind of connective tissue, or to the fact that the desirable changes which follow slaughtering have not taken place. The connective tissue increases in amount and toughness with age and hard work. For this reason, veal is more tender than beef; the porterhouse steak cut out from the back where the muscles are little used, is more tender than the round cut from the leg where the muscles are in constant use. The best beef, producing cattle have certain characteristics, wide back, thick flesh covering, short legs, etc., and animals of this type that have been well fed produce first grade meat. This, of course, is tenderer and of a better flavor than that from lower grade cattle. The fat should be evenly distributed through the meat; this means less waste and in cooking bastes all parts much more effectively.

Meats undergo marked changes in texture after slaughtering. Immediately after the animal is slaughtered the flesh is juicy and tender; very soon the death rigor develops, the muscles stiffen and the meat is tough. Later on, due partly at least to the formation of acids, the flesh becomes softer and more tender as in the first stage and acquires an added flavor. In hot climates the meat is commonly eaten in the first or second stage; in temperate climates, in the second and third, and, of course, is much more palatable if left until the third stage.

The objects of cooking meat are to develop flavor, improve appearance, kill any living organisms, and to soften the connective tissues if they are present in large amounts. Since proteids are coagulated and hardened by heat, it is probably true that cooking diminishes ease of digestion, and it may remove considerable quantities of nutrients. The effect on connective tissue depends on whether dry or moist heat is applied. If the soft part of a piece of meat be

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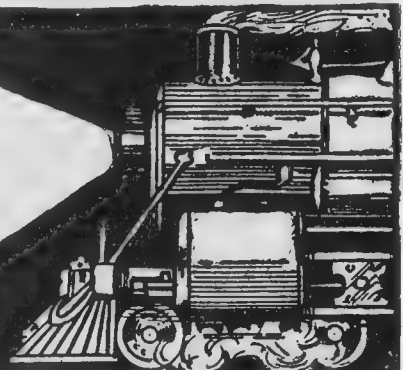
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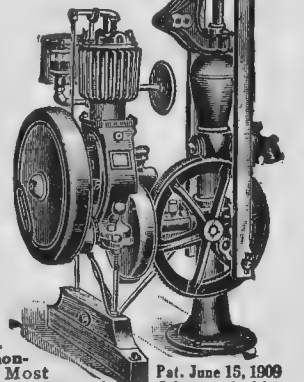
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scraped out and the remaining connective tissue placed in a smoking hot frying pan, the effect of dry heat can be easily seen. The tissue shrinks and hardens to a remarkable degree, illustrating what happens when a tough cut, such as round, is broiled or roasted. If a similar piece were placed in water and simmered for a long time, the fibres would fall apart and when the broth was cooled it would set more or less solidly. This is due to the fact that the moist heat has acted on the connective tissue, forming gelatine, which dissolves easily in the hot liquid and stiffens on cooling. The extractives, or flavoring materials, in the meat are dissolved out in hot water. The flavor is much more highly developed in meat cooked by dry heat, because of the higher temperature and also because of the browned outside. So we prefer the broiled steak or the roast if the meat is a tender cut.

The body of the animal is divided by the butcher through the backbone, into sides or halves and then each of these are cut between the twelfth and thirteenth ribs into fore and hind quarters. The muscles of the fore quarter run irregularly and there are more of them, so that the meat is usually of a lower grade, and, therefore, cheaper than that from the hind quarter. The most tender and the most expensive cuts lie just back of the centre of the backbone, decreasing in value as either extremity is approached. The best part of the fore quarter is taken from the ribs and is usually cut into roasts. A rib roast is tender and may be roasted in an open pan with dry heat. The other parts of the fore quarter include the chuck, neck, etc., and belong to the tough cuts, so they must either be ground or cooked by moist heat, as in pot roasts, stewing, braising, corning or in soup. These cuts are fully as nutritious as the more expensive ones and if properly cooked at low temperatures and well seasoned, they offer an excellent means of reducing cost of food.

The most expensive and tender cut comes from the short ribs in front of the hips, and is known as the porterhouse cut. This cut is partly made up of the muscle called the tenderloin, and partly of the sirloin.

Where the tenderloin muscle ends, the loin cuts begin, and extend back to the rump cut. These are not so tender as porterhouse, but still are classed as tender cuts, and, therefore, are suitable for broiling. The rump piece is ordinarily cut into roasts, but usually needs the application of some moist heat to make the roasts tender, so we use them as pot roasts. Below the rump lies the round, a piece of meat that has little waste and good flavor. The inside or top round from a first grade animal makes a fairly tender steak when broiled; the outside or bottom round is less desirable, and unless one is sure of the grade of the beef, moist heat or grinding is usually advisable.

In considering the relative costs of the various cuts, the amount of waste must be taken into consideration, e. g., chuck ribs ordinarily sell from 10 to 12½ cents per pound, round from 15 to 18 cents per pound, and porterhouse from 25 to 30 cents per pound. Of the chuck ribs, at least one-half is waste; of the round only about one-twelfth; and of the porterhouse about one-eighth. The real cost of the edible portions then of the three cuts mentioned at 10, 15 and 25 cents per pound respectively, would be 22, 16½ and 28½ cents, showing that the round because of its small percentage of waste is by far the cheapest.

As has already been said, proteid is coagulated and hardened by heat. The higher the temperature the harder and tougher the product. Therefore, we only use a high temperature at the beginning of the cooking process to form a coating over the inside which will retain the juices, and then lower the heat so that the interior may not be toughened and its juices coagulated. For this reason also steaks should not be cut too thin; never less than three-quarters of an inch and thicker than that is desirable.

The methods of cooking meat by application of dry heat are broiling, pan broiling, oven roasting in an uncovered

pan or roasting before an open fire. The steak may be broiled under gas or over glowing coals, and if properly done will be well browned on the outside and juicy and pink on the inside. A steak that is gray all through will not be juicy, because the proteids dissolved in the juices have all been hardened by the heat. The steak should be first seared on either side, to retain the juice, then removed farther from the flame so that the interior will not be overcooked. Frequently it is more convenient to broil in frying pan or skillet. In this case the pan should be smoking hot and may be rubbed lightly with a bit of fat to prevent sticking. As soon as the meat is browned on either side, the heat should be reduced as in ordinary broiling. If fat collects in the pan it should be poured off, otherwise the meat will be sautéed rather than broiled and will lose in flavor.

A number of experiments in the roasting of meat were carried on at the University of Illinois, and it was found that for a tender cut the closed pan did not give as satisfactory results, as far as flavor and appearance were concerned, and the losses were greater than where an open pan was used. The same principle of high heat at first for searing and then a lower heat to finish the cooking applies here also. If the fat side is placed uppermost in the pan basting will not be found necessary. If the roast is lacking in fat, bind a piece of suet on the uppermost side.

The methods of cooking meat by the application of moist heat are stewing, braising, steaming, etc. By browning the meat first a good flavor is produced and probably more of the juices retained. In stewing the meat is cut in smaller pieces and is served with the broth or gravy so that none of the flavor and nutritive material will be lost. In braising the meat is placed in a covered pan in the oven and steamed in its own juice. A pot roast is similar, except that it is cooked in a kettle on top of the stove. A small amount of water is usually added in both cases, and the meat may be floured and browned in smoking fat before the water is added. The temperature after the browning process is finished must be low. This method may be used with steaks also, browning thoroughly, then adding a small amount of water, covering closely, and cooking for a long time over a very slow fire.

Unless the broth is served with the meat, quite little of the nutritive and flavoring material may be lost, since the extractives, mineral matter and some of the proteid will dissolve in water. The scum which covers the surface of broth is mostly made up of the dissolved proteid which has been hardened by heat, as are also the settlings. In a clear broth this scum and any solid particles are usually carefully removed before serving, so that there is little left in the broth but some mineral salts and the extractives. The strong meaty flavor deceives many people who imagine because of it, that the broth is nourishing. These extractives are allied to the stimulating substances found in tea and coffee, and, therefore, the broth has some value as a stimulant, often whetting the appetite, but in cases of severe illness should not be given unless ordered by a physician. It is commonly thought that the most expensive cuts of meat have the best flavor, but it is frequently true that the extractives are better developed in the muscles which have been used more and are in consequence tougher. The use of dry heat, which is possible only with the tenderer cuts, does tend to develop flavor, and because of the ease of mastication the flavor is more easily detected in the tender cuts. While the extractives are not nutritious, their value as digestive stimulants must not be underrated.

The increasing cost of meat has led to considerable discussion as to possible substitutes and better utilization of cheap cuts. The latter may be made very palatable if the principles underlying the cooking of meat are understood and applied.

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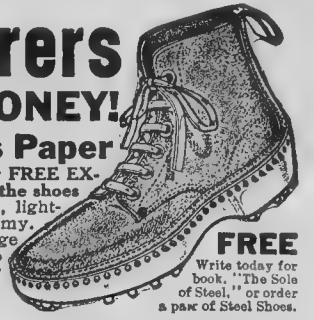
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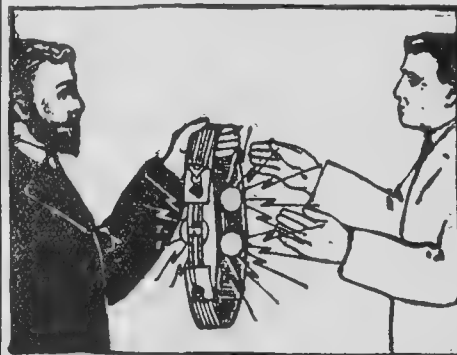
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tained for a long time without the use of fuel. The old style of fireless cooker depended for its results on the heat retained by boiling water. These cooked such dishes as could be prepared by boiling or steaming very satisfactorily, but such dishes as required baking or roasting were impracticable. It was found that such substances as iron or soap stone absorbed more heat than water and also gave it off more slowly. The newer types of fireless cookers are equipped with plates or radiators, as they are called, of iron or soap stone. By the use of these the cooking process is hastened and browning of roasts, etc., is made possible.

Since meat has a high percentage of proteid, the substitutes should also supply this food principle. Eggs, cheese, beans, and peas are satisfactory substitutes and offer a pleasing variety, and, with the possible exception of eggs, furnish proteid at a lower cost.

It will take thought and effort to reduce the cost of food, either by making use of cheap cuts of meat or of substitutes, and at the same time satisfy the tastes of the family.

Suggested Methods.

Broiled Steak or Chops.—The steak should be at least $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness. Wipe meat clean with a damp cloth and trim off excess of fat. Broil over live coals or under gas turning each half minute for the first 3 minutes, after which complete the cooking at a lower temperature, turning every minute or two. The total time required varies from 8 to 20 minutes, according to the thickness of the steak and the degree of cooking desired. Remove to a hot platter and salt evenly. A little salt previously sprinkled over the bottom of the dish will season the under side of the steak.

Pan Broiled Steak or Chops.—Wipe with a damp cloth and trim off ragged edges. Put into a smoking hot frying pan without any grease. Turn several times until both surfaces are seared and brown. Season and serve like broiled meat.

Roast Meat.—See that meat selected is clean. Trim off any ragged portions but do not remove the fat. Season. Flour may be rubbed on the cut surfaces if desired. Place on a rack in pan, arranging to have the larger cut surfaces exposed to the direct heat of the oven. The part with the greatest surface of fat should be placed uppermost to do away with the necessity of basting. A very little water may be added to the pan if preferred. Place in a hot oven maintaining this temperature for 15 or 20 minutes; then lower the heat and continue the roasting, allowing from 15 to 30 minutes to each pound, according to the shape of the cut and the degree of cooking desired.

Swiss Steak.—Pound flour into a piece of round steak on both sides. Season well and saute in very hot suet drippings until a good brown crust is formed. Then add sufficient water to barely cover, and simmer slowly for an hour to an hour and a half. It may be necessary to add a little water occasionally. When ready to serve there should be just enough water to moisten meat thoroughly.

This may be cooked in the oven and modified by using tomato juice instead of water and placing a few thin slices of onions on top of the meat.

Pressed Veal.—Cook a shank of veal until very tender so that the meat can be easily picked to pieces. Let the water cook down until about 1 cup of the liquid remains. Pick the veal apart, season with salt, pepper and sage. Pour the liquid from the vessel in which the meat was cooked over this. Mix thoroughly and pack closely in a pan of proper shape to make nice slices when the meat is cold. When set, cut in thin slices and serve.

Left-Overs of Meat.

If meat is not tender, cook in small amount of water or stock at low temperature until tender. If already tender, barely heat through. Carefully free from gristle and small pieces of bone. Season well. Serve attractively. Most meat left-overs need some sauce or stock.



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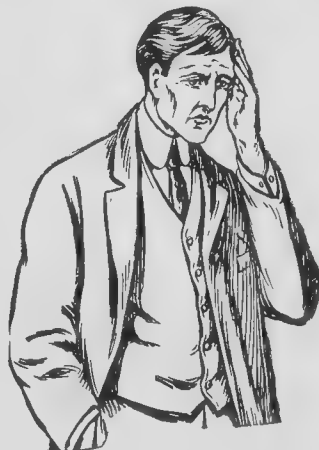
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WINNIPEG

It is far better to be **An Old Man Who Feels Young** than **A Young Man Who Feels Old**



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Here are the books that give the secret of perpetual youth. Let me send them to you, free.



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Years count for nothing when you have the vitality. You can feel young all your life when there is ample nerve force to back your courage. Let me make you a "HEALTH BELT MAN." Let me supply you with that vim, vigor and manly strength which conquers all obstacles. A man at 60 should be in the prime of life; early decline unfits you for the world's work. I have talked with more than 100,000 debilitated men; the lack of vital vigor is responsible for most failures; you can't command the attention and admiration of women or even men if you lack personal vitality. My HEALTH BELT fills you full of vital force; it strengthens weakened parts; it gives you courage to meet squarely any eyes which may look into yours. You become as attractive in your personal influence as the strongest, most full-blooded man you know. Thousands upon thousands have been cured

by my HEALTH BELT. Worn nights for two or three months, it sends the continuous tonic current of electricity into your system all the time you are sleeping. No privations, no medicines, no restrictions, excepting that all dissipations must cease. Cures weak back in one night; benefits from first hour. It has special attachments which carry the current to the weakened parts. Used by both sexes for rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. James Robb, Glenboro, Man. writes: "Your Health Belt restored me to manly vigor. Use my name as you see fit." If in or near this city, call and try the Belt in my office, otherwise send for the free book, which explains all and tells you how, for a few dollars, my Health Belt will give you back your manhood. No charge for advice at office or by mail. Use the coupon if more convenient.

FREE UNTIL CURED

You can have the Belt on trial until cured, before paying for it, or if you prefer to pay cash you get a discount.

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140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs—Please send me in plain, sealed envelope, free of all charge, your Health Booklets.

Name.....

Address.....

Cottage Pie.—Cover bottom of a greased baking dish with hot mashed potatoes. Add a thick layer of cold roast beef, chopped or cut into small pieces, seasoned with salt, pepper, and onion juice, and moistened with some of the gravy. Cover with another layer of mashed potatoes. Bake until dish is heated through and potatoes browned on top.

Casserole of Rice and Meat.—Line a mold with cooked rice, fill center with chopped cold meat highly seasoned with salt, pepper, cayenne, celery salt, onion juice and lemon juice, (any or all of these seasonings may be omitted except the salt and pepper), and moistened with stock or gravy. An egg slightly beaten may be added if desired. Cover meat with rice and then cover whole dish and steam 30 to 45 minutes. Serve on a platter in which meat is surrounded with brown gravy or tomato sauce.

Minced Meat.—Chop or grind cold meat—heat with some of the gravy—season with celery salt or onion juice. Serve on buttered toast.

Scalloped Meat.—Into a baking dish put alternate layers of macaroni or rice and chopped or ground meat. Pour over it tomato sauce. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake until dish is heated through and crumbs brown.

Browned Hash.—Mix together equal parts of chopped meat and chopped boiled potatoes. Moisten slightly with

vegetables, and meats. No. 4 is too thick for any of these uses. It forms a good binding medium in preparing croquettes.

Method of Making Sauce.—Measure all ingredients accurately. Cook flour and butter together. Add milk gradually and cook until it reaches the boiling point.

Tomato Sauce.—These same proportions may be used with other liquids than milk. By substituting tomato juice for the milk a tomato sauce is made.

For Pumpkin Time.

Pumpkin Jam.—Select a nice ripe pumpkin, remove the seeds, peel it, and cut into small squares. To 6 lbs. pumpkin use 3 lbs. of sugar. Cover the pumpkin with sugar and leave it over night. The following morning put on fire, add four lemons cut into thin slices, and allow to cook until done. A few pieces of bruised ginger adds greatly to its flavoring.

Cream of Pumpkin Soup.—Slice a ripe, small pumpkin into pieces enough to fill a quart measure. Put into a saucepan with a pint of cold water, and season with a teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, a half a teaspoonful of pepper, and a few sprigs of parsley. Cover the pan and simmer gently for an hour and a half, stir frequently. Strain through a colander to remove the skin, and then through a finer sieve; put back into



Buffalo Lake, Stettler's beautiful summer resort.

gravy or stock, season and place in heated frying pan containing a little fat. Pack compactly into one half the pan—heat slowly until brown. Turn onto a hot platter and serve with tomato sauce.

Meat Croquettes—No. 1.—Make a white sauce using 3 tablespoonfuls flour, 2 tablespoonfuls butter and 1 cupful milk. Remove from fire and add cold ground meat. Season with salt and pepper. Spread on a plate to cool. Shape, roll in crumbs, then in egg, and again in crumbs, and fry in deep fat.

Meat Croquettes No. 2.—1 cupful cold meat (ground), salt and pepper, yolk 1 egg, 1 tablespoonful melted butter, 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls onion juice, a few drops Worcester sauce, 2 tablespoonfuls bread crumbs. Add ingredients to meat, shape, roll in bread crumbs, egg, and roll again in crumbs. Fry in deep fat. May be served with a sauce.

White or Cream Sauce.

No. 1. One cupful milk, ½ table-
spoonful butter, ½ tablespoonful flour.
No. 2. One cupful milk, 1 table-
spoonful butter, 1 tablespoon flour.
No. 3. One cupful milk, 2 table-
spoonfuls butter, 2 tablespoons flour.
No. 4. Three cupfuls milk, 3 table-
spoonfuls butter, 3 tablespoons flour.
White or cream sauce illustrates the
thickening power of starch. The white
sauce in its varying proportion is the
basis of many of our common dishes.
No. 1 is a suitable proportion for soup.
Nos. 2 and 3 are suitable for cream toast,

pan, sprinkle over it a heaping teaspoon-
ful of flour, and mix thoroughly. Pour
over it, and stirring all the time, a quart
of hot milk. Add a tablespoonful but-
ter, and simmer fifteen minutes. Then
add a cup of rich cream and teaspoonful
minced parsley. Heat, but do not allow
it to boil.

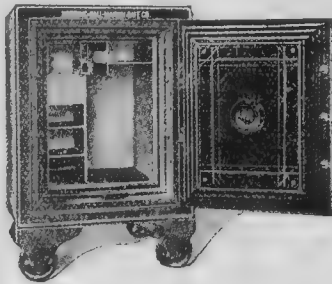
Squash Pie.—Ingredients: 3 pints of
boiled and mashed squash, 3 quarts of
boiling milk, 1 heaping pint of sugar, 5
eggs, 3 heaping teaspoons of flour, piece
of butter as large as a walnut, half a
nutmeg (grated), 1 level teaspoonful
salt, 1 level teaspoonful cinnamon, grat-
ed rind of one lemon.

Put sugar, spice, salt, and butter with
the squash, and beat thoroughly as you
pour over the hot milk, then add beaten
eggs and flour, and beat well; bake with
under crust only.

The only people who can't see the
bright side of life are those who won't
look.

Taking a five years' average in the
United States, it has been ascertained
that in the cities there are 17.3 deaths
to 1,000 of population and only 14.1 in
the rural districts.

An insurance journal publishes this
item:—A farmer's ambitious boy en-
tered an insurance office to grow up in
the business. After a couple of weeks
he returned to the farm, and being
asked how he liked the business, replied:
"It ain't what it's cracked up to be, and
I'm sorry I learnt it."



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Outside 19in. " 14in. " 15in. " [f.o.b. WINNIPEG

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Save \$5 to \$40



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Write a postal for our book today—shows
over 400 styles and sizes, more than any ten
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I will mail, free of any charge, my home treat-
ment with full instructions to any sufferer from
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Leucorrhoea or Whilish discharges, Ulceration, Dis-
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or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or
Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels,
bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling
up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes,
weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by
weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment
entirely free to prove to you that you can cure your-
self at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember,
that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment

a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week,
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me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment
for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost
my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why
women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it,
and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you
can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy.
It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment
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Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly
tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all woman's diseases and makes women
well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is
yours, also the book. Write to-day as you may not see this offer again. Address:

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Calicoes of Quality
Over 65 years' experience and skill are back of

Simpson-Eddystone
Silver Grey Prints

These cotton dress-goods are made of first quality, well-woven, durable cloth, and are distinguished by artistic designs, and absolutely fast and beautiful coloring. Since 1842 three generations of well-dressed women have used these celebrated goods.

Show this advertisement to your dealer when you order, and don't accept substitutes. If not in your dealer's stock write us his name and address. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Easy Churning



No more tired arms and aching back when churning, when you get your "Favorite" Churn.

You can churn by hand, by foot or both. Easiest running churn you ever saw. Easy to clean. Churns best quality of butter.

Strong, rigid frame—roller bearings—tight cover.

8 sizes, to churn from 1/2 to 36 gallons of cream.

"Champion" High Speed is the new Momentum Balance Wheel Washing Machine.

If your dealer does not handle them, write us.
DAVID MAXWELL & SONS - ST MARY'S, ONT.

Western Representative John A. McEwan, 603 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.

QUALITY ALWAYS TELLS!

The Sale of the



Boots among Farmers, etc., in all parts of Canada is ever on the increase. That's the best evidence of "FIFE" quality and merit.

THIS LETTER TELLS ITS OWN STORY

Holland Ldg., Ont.
"Am highly pleased with 'FIFE' Boots. They are the same of solid comfort. We have had an exceptionally wet Spring, but I have never had a damp foot in them. Previous to this the reverse was the case. Thanking you for prompt attention to order."
WM. HAMILTON.

Made by a practical country shoemaker, the "FIFE" is honestly built from finest Waterproof Leather, the kind that is soft and pliable and does not get hard in wear, and can be had with or without hobnails as desired.
PER PAIR \$4.75 CARRIAGE PAID
Send size or draw outline of foot and Money Order payable at Strathmiglo P. O., Scotland. Send for the "Fife" Family Catalogue. Free.

A. T. Hogg, 99 Strathmiglo, Fife, Scotland
The Pioneer and Leader of "Boots by Post Trade."

From A Woman's Standpoint.

A Department Edited by Margaret Freeston.

OTHERS CALL IT GOD.

A haze on the far horizon, a tender infinite sky.

The rich, ripe hue of the corn land, and the wild geese swirling high, And all over the uplands and lowlands the smile of the goldenrod, And some of us call it Autumn, and others call it God.

Like a tide on a crescent shore beach, when the moon is high and thin, Into our hearts great longings come surging and rushing in, They come from that infinite ocean, whose shore no man hath trod, Some call it inspiration, and others call it God.

THRESHING TIME.

We bring in train loads of men to help the farmers harvest and thresh their crop. How many men or women do we bring in to help the farmers' wives to feed this extra contingent? Threshing time is the bugbear time to many a housewife, and little wonder. It means for her such physical wear and tear as is not gotten over in a day. The time surely is not far distant when all threshing gangs will make their own arrangements for feeding, or when it will be taken for granted that they must supply help to the women of the home, instead of relying on that which the neighbors are able to give, and which is often insufficient.

The Ohio State Journal says that the good women of Hancock County, Ohio, and the surrounding country, "have united in a declaration of independence directed against the custom of quartering the threshers at their homes for dinner. The venerable habit with them was for the threshing gang to follow the machine from farm house to farm-house, and at these places to be served with sumptuous dinners by the farmers' good wives. It was a pretty heavy burden put on the shoulders of the women. Oh, those tables filled with beef and chicken and potatoes and string beans and corn and pie and preserves and cake—how they do fill the memory, blotted out almost the recollection of the threshing itself!

"What appetites there were; what anticipations; what hearty gathering about the table; how good the things tasted, better than all the French 'fixin's' ever contrived; how the laugh and joke and story went round; how the plates were passed up for second helpings; and how all this time the good wife and the other women hopped about to wait on the hungry threshers! Whoever mingled in the scene will never forget it. It is a memory that comes down as sacred as those incidents that made the gods and goddesses of Greece and Rome.

"But these are new days. The threshers used to get \$1 to \$1.50 a day, now

they get \$3 in Ohio, which moves the good women of Hancock County to conclude that a \$3 man can buy his own dinner, thus relieving them of the heaviest burden that comes into their lives. The women are all right. Still, there is a sort of regret that this good old custom is to end; for, indeed, that dinner was a greater joy than the money paid, or all the crop of wheat that the threshing turned out!"

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE?

A letter, delayed on the way, reached me recently from a reader. I was so glad to get it. She says:—"I am an Englishwoman and like this North-west country. For three years I have been successful as hired help. I am now living with my brother, and trying to do a little in poultry raising, gardening and growing vegetables. I read in the Nor'-West Farmer of Miss Binnie Clark's successful farming. I, for one, would like to see the free land grant for women. I like to see women independent. I don't like the idea of an almshouse at the end of life.—A Nor'-West Reader."

One who can whole-heartedly say "I like the country I am now living in," and "I have been successful for three years at the work I undertook," does not need to have many fears about the future. The free land grant is not ours yet, much as we want it and believe in the justice of it, but even though none of us shall have the opportunity to make provision for our future by this means, so many other avenues are now open to those who have the outlook on life and the ability that I would judge "A Nor'-West Reader" has. Any one of the very things she is now "trying" to do a little has meant congenial employment, a living and something over for many women. I should enjoy hearing again from "A Nor'-West Reader."

BOY SCOUTS

Hardly anyone, man, woman or child, can help taking a great fancy to the Boy Scout movement. It is so fascinating.

Suppose that there is a company of Boy Scouts in a certain district. A new boy wants to join them. He can't do so until he has made the Scout Promise; he can't make the promise till he has passed a test—the test of the tenderfoot. This means that he has to learn by heart, and thoroughly, the Scouts' Law, which some one has described as the ten commandments made fascinating. Then he must learn the Scout Signs, then the Scout Salute, and receive a few general lessons in the tying of useful knots, etc. He is now ready to take the Scout Promise, which is this:

"On my honor I promise that I will do my best to do my duty to God and

HAD LAME BACK

Was Almost Unable To Move.

Two Boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills Cured Her.

Mrs. M. B. Cairns, Upham, N.B., writes: "I feel it my duty to drop you a few lines to let you know what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me. I had such a lame back that I was almost unable to move, and my kidneys were in an awful condition."

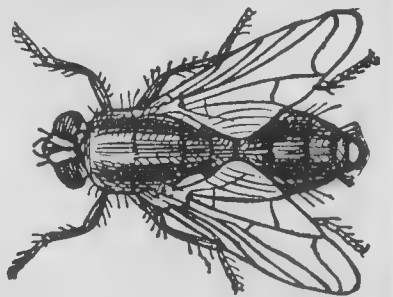
"After taking two boxes of Doan's Pills I was completely cured and feel as well as I ever did."

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for all Kidney Troubles. They begin by expelling all the poisonous matter from the kidneys, and then heal the delicate membranes and make their action regular and natural.

Doan's Kidney Pills are entirely vegetable, and may be safely taken by young and old.

Price 50c per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct, specify "Doan's."



There are no dead flies lying about when

WILSON'S
Fly Pads

are used as directed.

All Druggists, Grocers and General Dealers sell them.

ABSOLUTE
SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

W. D. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE,
FOR DIZZINESS,
FOR BILIOUSNESS,
FOR TORPID LIVER,
FOR CONSTIPATION,
FOR SALLOW SKIN,
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents
Genuine must have signature.
Purely Vegetable. *W. D. Wood*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.



The Threshing Caboos is a Distinctive Feature of Western Farm Life.



A Theatre at Home!
Genuine Disc Grapho-
phone

STILL
UNRIVALLED

Seven
days
free
trial if
desired.

COLUMBIA

In beautiful oak cabinet with largest sound box latest aluminium scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown. No crane, stand or rubber tubing required. So simple, no attachments. Plays all makes and sizes of disc records. The disc style reigns supreme.

\$35 Only freight paid, including 16 large selections of your own choice.

PAY \$6.50 DOWN

AND \$4.00 Monthly

We sell all makes of Talking Machines and Records. Our prices are lower than other houses. When buying from us you do not pay for extravagant advertising, nor do we send you second hand goods. Easy payments, from \$2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. Return if not as represented and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer, no mysterious philanthropic ad.

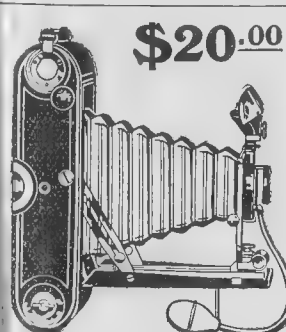
Here are some of our specials:

- Columbia 10 inch Double Discs (2 different selections), 85c., new velvet finish, fit any machine, last for ever, all languages. Hear George Lashwood and Raymond Hitchcock, funnier than Lauder. We send records on approval. Write for details.
- Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, new, 25c., were 40c.
- Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c., beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine.
- Four Minute Cylinder Records, 50c.
- Columbia Indestructible Four Minute Records, most wonderful invention, 65c.
- Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50. Brand new.
- Edison Fireside, with 6 genuine gold moulded two minute and 6 four minute records, \$33.10.
- Victor Disc Gramophone, with 16 large selections, \$26.40 and upwards. Second hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 20,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

Our Piano Specials \$290.00 and \$350.00
Three fall payments arranged.

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Biggest Piano and Phonograph house in Canada. Wholesale and retail.
Columbia, Berliner, Victor and Edison experts.
Write for Interesting Graphophone History and Free Booklet, No. 43.



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Ask your dealer to show the 3A Kodak, or write us for complete catalogue.

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Send for our free fashion sheet and sample cloths of our famous Mail Order

\$5.00 all wool panama dresses for ladies also our \$8.50 all wool tailored suits. Best value in Canada.

Standard Garment Co., London, Ont.

the King; to help other people at all times; and to obey Scout Law."

While saying these words he gives the Scout Salute. This is done by raising the right hand, to the level of the right shoulder, palm to the front, placing the thumb on the nail of the little finger, the other three fingers pointing upwards. The three lifted fingers are to remind him of the three points of his Scout Promise.

The first part of his training over, he is now anxious to climb the next rung, and become a Second Class Scout. First aid work and bandaging he must learn, also signalling, and know the 16 principal points of the compass. His education in the things of nature, the birds, flowers, winds, stars, sun, butterflies, animals, trees, etc., is always going on, yet is never finished. For the Boy Scout there is always something more to learn. He is taught to quickly trace tracks, to make tracks, to build fires, cook meals and to observe everything carefully, always to observe. Many of these things are taught through play. Splendid games as Indians, or cowboys, or pirates result in splendid lessons well learned. Thus through a course of delightful teaching—chiefly undertaken out-of-doors—the boy can qualify as a Second Class Scout.

Ten qualifications are necessary to gain his next promotion: To swim fifty yards. To have a shilling in the bank. To send or receive a semaphore or Morse message. To show his self reliance he will be sent on a two days journey, either alone or with one companion, and be called upon on his return to write an account of what he has seen. He must know how to deal with various kinds of accidents. Must prove his skill in simple cooking. Must understand a map, and be able to draw a map. Must be able to use an axe. Must be able to judge with a good deal of accuracy, distance, size, weight, etc. Must bring in a tenderfoot trained ready to take the Scouts' Promise.

Dealt with in but a very general way, this is the Boy Scout training as planned and set forth by the originator of the scheme, General Baden-Powell. Whether every corps of Boy Scouts in the many countries where this new movement for the employing of a boy's spare time has taken hold like wildfire, (Canada, America, India, Australia, Germany, France, etc.) follows this training exactly, or makes its own modifications to suit local conditions, I do not yet know, but understand that it is quite possible to develop the Boy Scout idea in any district or place along your own lines. One thing is apparent, that you need a good man as leader, a good Scoutmaster.

From his standing as a First Class Scout a boy may win various badges of merit and become a King's Scout. Recently in England six Boy Scouts won general proficiency prizes in a competition arranged by the official paper of the movement, "The Scout." The prize consisted of a trip to Canada. Think of the glory of it! For ten days these six boys, and a few others who joined the party, went into camp on a ranch near Cochrane, Alberta, and there practised their scouting in a first class country for the purpose. One of these boys has attained in his own country the highest rank possible; he is a Silver Wolf, and holds 26 badges of merit, which means that he has knowledge in 26 different branches of work, such as bugler, signaller, pathfinder, cyclist, surveyor, gardener, carpenter, cook, clerk, photographer, handyman with tools, fireman, poultry keeper, bee keeper, French interpreter, etc., etc.

Read accounts of the Boy Scout work as they appear from time to time to your boys, or any boy you know, and see their enthusiasm!

Much is hoped for from this scheme, which is only three years old, but at the end of its first year in the country of its initiation had an enrolment of two hundred thousand boys. It is for boys of every class, and its sphere is wherever it is possible to gather even a small company of them together. It is not a town scheme, it is not a country scheme, it is not a city scheme; it is a universal one.

SCOUTS' LAW.

This is what the tenderfoot boy has to learn before he is allowed to make the Scout Promise and be enrolled as a Scout. There are nine points to it.

1. A Scout's honor is to be trusted. (If he says it is so, it is so.)
2. A Scout is loyal. (Loyal to his King, his country, his parents, his employers, and his Scoutmaster.)
3. A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.
4. A Scout is a friend to all, and a brother to every other Scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs.
5. A Scout is courteous. (And for being courteous or kind he is not allowed to take a "tip.")
6. A Scout is a friend to animals.
7. A Scout obeys orders. ("Their's not to reason why" until after he has carried out his orders, when he may state his objections.)
8. A Scout smiles and whistles under all circumstances. (He does things pleasantly, and if someone accidentally hurts him, he takes that pleasantly too.) For swearing or using bad language; a mug of cold water is poured down the offender's sleeve by the other Scouts.
9. A Scout is thrifty. One of the big things in the Scout movement is that it trains boys to observe. They are trained to think, and to be on the look out.

I would like to tell of the Scout Signs, they are ever so interesting; of the reason for the different patrol names,—The Stork, The Wolf, The Cobra, and so on; of the free-and-easy uniform, but space forbids this time.

If any would like to hear more about the Boy Scouts, and what they are doing, I shall be very glad to place them in touch with some one who knows a good deal about the working of the scheme, and with the publishers of the Boy Scout paper.

INDIVIDUALITY.

That everyone should cultivate and protect their own individuality it is almost a truism to repeat. That you should be different from your neighbor, that you should do things she cannot do, that you should have friends that would not appeal to her, that you should think your own thoughts, is essential. It would be a monotonous world without individuality.

But in no relationship of life is individuality usually less considered and fostered than as between parents and children. It seems difficult for parents to feel that their children can think and act so differently to what they would, and yet be in the right. It is so hard to see preconceived ideas of what is good for them being ruthlessly disregarded by the assertion of their own individuality.

The Challoners, a book by E. F. Benson, treats in a narrative and interesting way of this subject. An upright, God-fearing, high principled father is left a widower with the care of very young twin children, who are introduced into the story when they are about twenty years old. They are high spirited, have their own ways of looking at things, their own ideas of life, which frequently are opposed to their father's. They, however, give him obedience and respect for many years, realizing that in trying to make them walk in the path he has mapped out for them, he has their best welfare at heart. None the less he is mistaken. Of everything they do which does not measure up to his standard for them he makes a trouble, almost a sorrow, until their affections are in danger of being weaned away from him.

As is so often the case, the final tussle comes over the questions of love and religion, love in the case of the girl, religion with his son. With all the strength of their natures they rebel when they come face to face with the knowledge that even in these matters he would control their actions. On the other hand they do not belittle their obligations to their father. The daughter feels that it is her right to go ahead, and, as she puts it, live her life her own way. But a friend comes in who points out to her that she may more

Severe Pains In The Liver.

Had Several Doctors.

A COMPLETE CURE EFFECTED BY
A FEW VIALS OF

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Mr. F. H. Wood, Crystal, Ont., writes, "For several years I was greatly troubled with severe pains in the Liver. I had several doctors attend me but without any success. At last I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. and after taking a few vials I was completely cured. It is, now, about six months since I took them, and I have had no return of my trouble since. I can honestly recommend them to every person who is troubled the same as I was."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or will be mailed direct, on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

truly live by being patient, by not trying to wrest things for herself, showing her that in the repose of patience a fuller life is possible for her. And through her patience the claims of individuality and obligation are eventually reconciled.

There is some very good writing in the book; the conversation is natural and the characters consistent, but perhaps its chief interest lies in the direction above referred to.

OUR LIMITATIONS.

I would like to quote here two passages from the book I have spoken of:

"Oh, Aunt Susan," Helen cried, forgetting herself, forgetting all else in a young creature's somewhat insolent pity for the old, "Is it not too sad? Is it not too terribly sad? Is that everybody's fate, just to get older and older?" Then, with unconscious egotism of her years: "And me?" she said. "Will that happen to me, too?"

"What? Sadness? Yes, dear Helen, I hope so. No woman is worth very much until she has been through a good deal of sadness, a great deal of wanting that which she cannot get. I hope you will go through that. But, dear, if you turn bitter under it you had better not have lived, and certainly you had better die, for death is better than bitterness. But if you take the woe and the sadness, which is inseparable from life, without bitterness, it strengthens and cleanses you. And you will certainly emerge from it a far finer creature than if you had never been through it. Emerge? Ah! it may last to the day of your death, but what then? What does that matter?"

"For these quiet, uneventful hours had an extraordinary and growing charm for her, since she had learned that behind the outward placidity in her aunt there lay a very real inward life in which she longed without possibility of satisfaction, and suffered without bitterness. That, somehow, to the girl seemed to lift up and consecrate Aunt Susan's homely little employments, which, so sweetly and patiently performed, became symbols and signs of a very beautiful character, and that which Helen had thought dull, unperceptive, unemotional, was now lit from within, as it were, by the uncomplaining cheerfulness which gave such gentle, unquestioning welcome to the limitations set about her."

SELF CONSCIOUSNESS.

Either to meet a self conscious person, or to be one of that unfortunate class, is a trial. Such people are seldom natural; they have run to seed along one line. It displays itself either in the direction of over confidence—egotism—or in timid self distrust. It is essentially a quality which is overcome or fostered in early life; and home training is usually responsible for it.

There are many causes for the condition. Over confidence is often the result of flattery. "How very pretty your little girl looks today," says the unwise friend in the child's hearing; or "Well, Johnny, I don't think any other little boy your size could have done that as well as you have." There is a wide difference between flattery and encouragement. Probably Johnny did learn his lessons well, but thousands of other boys did just as well, and the way the remark was worded would tend to give him the idea that somehow he was brighter than his mates.

It appears to be natural to some children to 'pat themselves on the back,' a habit which if they are not broken of develops into over belief in their own powers, and in later life is very objectionable.

Fault finding is one of the most common causes of timidity and self-distrust. What chance have boys or girls to forget themselves if they are constantly being nagged at for their faults? In time they get to believe that nothing they can do can possibly be right.

Self-consciousness is so injurious. To the exclusion of other thoughts it makes us wonder what people are say-

ing about us. Probably they are thinking little and saying less. Through it we either under or over value ourselves, and the mind is diverted from healthy to morbid thinking.

Living too much with none but grown up people is bad for the child inclined to be self conscious. So intent are the elders apt to be on the little one's training, that the child's thoughts are too often directed to itself and its welfare, and small faults are over emphasized and made to loom large in the child's mind. Neither egotists nor the self distrustful achieve the most in life, and fortunate is that person who has in early days been taught a just measurement of herself, her concerns, her abilities.

Character should be emphasized to the children; not what they look like, not what they possess, not even what they are, but what they may be. And children who have an ideal kept before them by loving parents, who are kept looking away from themselves, are not likely to develop undue self consciousness.

Letters for this Department should be addressed to Margaret Freeston, care of Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Bits of Wisdom.

Trouble will meet any man half way. Opportunity seldom comes with a letter of introduction.

A wise man says just enough and then puts the lid on.

Many a budding genius has developed into a blooming idiot.

You cannot take a correspondence course in the school of experience.

One of the commonest forms of being conceited is thinking you aren't.

A clever woman always tells a fat man that he looks much thinner than he did.

Some people are too honest to take advice they haven't paid for, and others are too wise.

A man feels very uncomfortable wearing the newest fashions, and a woman not doing it.

Swelled head is a disease from which recovery is more painful than the disease itself.

The career of every successful man may be divided into two periods: first, when he is not given credit for what he knows, and, second, when he is given credit for what he doesn't know.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Smiles.

James Albery, the dramatist, was descending the steps of his club, when a stranger addressed him thus: "I beg your pardon, but is there a gentleman in this club with one eye of the name of A——?" Albery answered the question at once by another: "Stop a moment. What's the name of his other eye?"

A San Francisco paper publishes the following skit in regard to the matrimonial vagaries of the various states of the Union:

The Census Taker: "Your name, mum?"

"I don't know."

"Beg pardon, mum?"

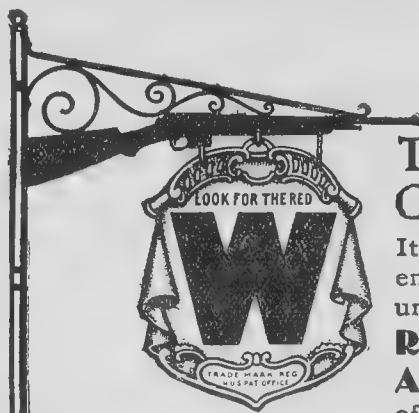
"I've been divorced. At present my name is Mrs. Jones in this state. In several states it is Miss Smith, my maiden name, and in three states it is Mrs. Brown, my first husband's name."

"This your residence, mum?"

"I eat and sleep here, but I have a trunk in a neighboring state, where I am getting a divorce from my present husband."

"Then you're married at present?"

"I'm married in Texas, New York and Massachusetts; divorced in South Dakota, Missouri, Alaska, Oklahoma and California; a bigamist in three other states and a single woman in eight others."



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Griswold	Russell	Calgary	Olds
Macgregor	Sidney (Sub.)	Camrose	Red Deer
Morris	Souris	Carstairs	Sedgewick
Napinka	Winnipeg	Castor	Stettler
SASKATCHEWAN		Daysland	Strome (Sub)
Antler	Maple Creek	Edmonton	Tofield
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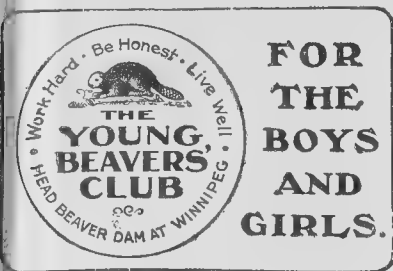
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Four hundred and eighty acres highly cultivated land, good for mixed farming, each quarter section fenced and cross fenced. Abundant supply of good water. Stone stable with 16 feet frame top; granaries, workshop, implement shed, hog pen, cook-house. House heated with furnace; abundant supply of hard and soft water in the kitchen. Telephone service.

Terms \$3,000 cash, with easy terms for balance

We have good crops this year. In fact, we have had good crops every year for twenty years. Our oats will run from 50 to 80 bushels per acre this year.

JAMES IRWIN, Proprietor, Box 139, Newdale, Man.



Every boy or girl who reads this Department may become enrolled as a member of the Young Beavers' Club. The membership badge is a beautiful button, of the design shown within the circle above. These buttons are sent free to all members. To become a member one needs only to write a letter for publication in this Department of our paper and make application to be enrolled. The list of members is carefully kept in our big membership book, and we publish what we consider to be the most interesting letters.

All letters should be addressed to the Young Beavers' Club, Nor'-West Farmer Office, Winnipeg. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

My Grandpa's Stories.

Like my Grandpa's stories
Because they're always true,
He tells me how he worked the farm
When farming tools were few;
He had a pair of oxen,
A plow and hoe and spade,
The axe he used was double-bit,
Its handle Grandpa made.

He made a drag and sometimes
He made a rake or two
To help out in the harvest,
For farming tools were few.
They cut the grain with sickles
But haying, that was fun!
A dozen boys were mowing
Until a field was done.
The scythes were keen and shining,
The grass was wet with dew,
They went to work at daybreak
All whistling tunes they knew;
They had a lunch at ten o'clock—
It tasted very nice;
The bread had maple sugar on—
I wish I had a slice.

I wish that I could blow the horn
That called them home at noon
For dinner, and for resting time,
Which always passed too soon.
I wish that I could have a ride
As Grandpa used to do
Upon the biggest load of hay
The ox team ever drew.

And have the oxen walk along
So car-ful and so mild
They wouldn't jar the load enough
To wake a sleeping child.
I'd listen to the roan's song
And watch the sky so blue
And dream about a pretty girl
As Grandpa used to do.

As to Correspondence Between Members.

One of the members of this club who lives in England writes thanking us for the membership badge and book we sent her, and asks: "Would it be convenient for me to correspond with any young Beaver of my age? If so, it would be a great delight for me. Hoping it will not be asking too much. I should be very pleased."

This is only a sample of what a large number of the other Beavers write us, and so we have decided to help the movement along. We believe that correspondence between our members—especially those who live far apart—will be instructive and beneficial, and so we propose to publish in this department of our paper, in each issue, a list of those who wish correspondence from others. We wish the names, the full address and the age of each one. Giving the age will be a guide to anyone else who wishes to write, because most members would no doubt prefer to select a correspondent of about the same age. We will try it, anyway, and see how the plan works.

As a commencement, we have requests from the following who wish other members to open up correspondence with them:—

Katie G. Hayes, Fort Steele, B.C.,

aged 13 (wants to correspond with girls).

Ann A. McLeod, Halley, Alta (wants to correspond with Scotch girls).

Alberta Robinson, Halbrite, Sask. (wants to exchange picture postcards).

Ralph Johnson, Barnwell, Alta., aged 13 (wants to correspond with boy about his age).

Ethel Mason, The Willows, Duke Street, Burton Latimer, near Kettering, Northamptonshire, England.

Now, who else wants correspondence?

Saw People Going Past on Flying Machine.

Highfield, Amington, Tamworth, England, June 17th, 1910.

Dear Editor.—Thank you for the nice book you sent me.

On Whit Tuesday I went to a temperance fete held in Tamworth Castle grounds. A great many children walk in procession with bands and banners and brakes nicely decorated for the little children.

I have some post cards from little Beavers in Canada and I hope they have received those I sent in return.

On the 23rd of April I saw Mr. White go by on his flying machine, and the following Wednesday I saw Mr. Paulhan go by. It was very exciting and strange. They both had to come down in the same place, seven miles from here. It was rough and wet for Mr. White. Yours truly, Clive Davis.

No Geese that Day.

Boissevain, Man., Aug. 7, 1910.

Dear Daddy Beaver.—I live on a farm six miles north of Boissevain and little way east of Whitewater Lake. For pets I have a kitten and a dog, and we had a calf born the other day and have taken that as a pet too. My father has seven horses and one wee colt named Dolly. I like reading the letters of the other members very much.

I will now tell you of an experience that myself and another man had last fall. It was a very cold day and we had nothing else to do, so we went to see if we could shoot some geese. When we were about six miles from home it started to snow. We had to take shelter in an old barn. The geese flew so high that day that after all we had to go home empty-handed. Yours truly, W. Rutherford.

Ferrying on the North Saskatchewan River.

Lloydminster, Alta., Aug. 8, 1910.

Dear Beavers.—I will tell you about our trip to the North Saskatchewan River. We came out here with the Barr Colony 7 years ago, and I had not seen the river before. We went in two democrats. The distance is 24 miles from Lloydminster. We got there about 11.30, and there had our dinner. The scenery is beautiful along the banks of the river. It is nearly half a mile from the top of the bank down to the water. There is a ferry there, near Fort Pitt, and the ferryman let us boys (my brother and a friend and myself) go over with him each time he took over passengers, and there were a lot that day, as it was near Indian treaty day at Onion Lake. The water was very low, so they could not bring the ferry close to the bank on one side, so the people had to drive their teams through the water quite a distance and up on to the ferry. We started for home at five o'clock, and reached home at nine o'clock. Wishing your club success. Yours truly.—Sydney Parr.

Splendid Letter for a Seven-Year-Old.

Totonka, Man., Aug. 12, 1910.

Dear Daddy Beaver.—Would you let a little seven year old Beaver join your club? I am not as heavy as my four year old brother. I was promoted into the fourth reader. I had a ride on the train from Newdale to Shoal Lake. It was my first ride on the train, and I think it was just grand. My other three sisters got books, and I hope my writing is good enough so I can receive one. I was at Rapid City fair yesterday, and

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Changes of weather do not affect it.

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Standard Gas Engine Oil

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Traction Engines,
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makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

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The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

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Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt. It prevents cracks and breaks; does away with leaks and repairs, and makes Genasco last longer than any other roofing.

The Kant-leak Kleet is the greatest device ever invented to waterproof seams without cement. Supplied in rolls of Genasco when specified.

Write for the Good Roof Guide Book, and find out more about Genasco; get samples too. Mineral or smooth surface. Look for the trade-mark at your dealer's, and insist on Genasco. A written guarantee—if you want it.

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my little brother admired the horses and said: "Oh, ma, couldn't we buy some horses already trimmed?" A short time ago a pretty little jumping deer was on our breaking, just in front of our house. It can jump, for it bounded right over our wire fence. We have a very pretty little school here, and the trustees painted it all fresh this holiday. Inside it is just like a little palace; at least, we think so. I have no pets, only baby, and we have him spoiled. Well, Daddy Beaver, if all your little Beavers did their duty and wrote often you would be a busy man.—A. Jessie Elliott.

Lives Near a Stone Quarry.

Guntton, Man., July 20, 1910.

Dear Beavers.—I have been reading the letters from the Young Beavers for a long time, and I think they are growing more interesting every month. I guess most of the Beavers are having holidays now. I am. I was at a picnic the first day of holidays, and another one since. We have a little colt. It was born on May 24th. We call it Queenie. It will eat sugar and fruit from our hands. How many of the Beavers are fond of reading. I am. I have read three books, besides a lot of papers, since holidays started. We live two and one half miles from the little village of Guntton. It is a pretty little village. There are two stores, two churches, a post office, a station, an enclosed skating rink, a number of dwelling houses, and a hotel which it would be much better without. A little piece from the village is a large stone quarry, and about a mile south there are two larger ones. We can hear the whistles and the blasts quite plainly from our place. Wishing success to the club.—Berry Picker.

From a Montana Girl.

Chester, Mont., U.S.A., Aug. 22, 1910.

Dear Daddy Beaver.—I have a pet bird and I don't know its name. It has a face like a parrot, and a green breast, and a little blue dot on each side of its breast, also two little black dots on each side. It is a greenish color over the back. It has green and yellow and dark colored feathers in its tail. If any of the beavers know the name of it, would they kindly let me know? I also had a pet turkey. It was awfully cute. I caught grasshoppers for it, and it ate and slept with the cats. We have a dog named Rover and the turkey used to go round and pick at his hair. But one day it went to him and he snapped its head and it died soon after. I will close for this time. Wishing the club success.—Grace Muir.

Has Seen Many Wild Animals.

Edgerton, Alberta, Aug. 20, 1910

Dear Editor.—My home is three-quarters of a mile from the school house. In the winter my brother and I ride a horse to school and turn him loose and he will go home. We have four horses. Their names are Polly, Nellie, Barney and Ginger. We have three cows and two calves. Mama has 200 chickens. I have been to the Wainwright buffalo park and seen 200 buffaloes. We saw little ones, and they are almost like Jersey calves. The old ones have very big heads. I was over yesterday at the dog and pony show. They had about 100 animals. There were about 100 animals. There were parrots, an elephant, monkeys, coons, goats and a bear. They had two clowns and some performers. I saw them unload the circus cars. I saw them perform. I saw the elephant drink. I think he drinks in a funny way.—Corinne Haecker (aged 10).

Four Million Logs on the River.

Fort Steele, B.C., Aug. 26, 1910.

Dear Daddy Beaver.—Fort Steele has no railroad, but they are building one now. The steam shovel is in town and they will soon be grading. School will start here on August 29th. There are four million logs on the Kootenay River; they are caught at the bridge now. There are quite a few wild raspberries around here. There is also good fishing in the rivers and small streams.

Our hay crops and vegetables did fine this summer. I would like to correspond with girls of my own age (13). I remain, yours respectfully, Katie G. Hayes.

Wants to Exchange Post Cards.

Halbrite, Sask., Aug. 21st, 1910

Dear Members and Editor.—I received the nice book you sent me. I like to read about the Water Babies. We have a nice little colt named Duke of York; we call him "Duke" for short. We also have two little calves named Jimmy and Nettie. For pets I have three kittens and one old cat. I did not have any flower garden this year at all, but a few sweet peas and some poppies. How many of the members like house plants? We have quite a lot of them. We have geraniums, chrysanthemums, shamrock, ivy, Wandering Jew, a colored plant and a begonia. I like flowers very much. I have read a lot of books but I don't know which I like best. The names of them are, "Dick and His Donkey," "Meadow Brook," "Meadow Brook Farm," "What Katie did at School," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the "Water Babies." I like the "Water Babies" very much. I would like to exchange post cards with any of the girl members. I was exchanging post cards with two girl members of this club, but they have stopped sending me any so I thought I would try someone else. I hope some of the members will send me some and I will send some back. I have a post card album that will hold over 300 cards, but I only have 100 in it.—Alberta Robinson.

Little Gleanings from Other Letters.

Willie Abey, Chater, Man.—I have a saddle. I like riding on horseback. I have a colt, a cow and two calves. One of my calves was poisoned. Our hired man and I caught 14 mice in an oat stack. One of them bit me when I was catching him.

Ralph Johnson, Barnwell, Alta.—I have raised 125 chickens this summer and 50 last summer. I find it quite profitable.

D. A. McCannel, North Vancouver, B.C.—We have just moved here from Carstairs, Alta., and we like it fine here. The men are clearing the land in this neighborhood. They are blasting stones and stumps out. We saw all the animals in Stanley Park and liked them. We see a great many boats coming into Vancouver harbour.

Ann A McLeod, Halley, Alta.—I have had bad luck this year. I tried to raise some chickens but they all died. I had a lamb and it died too. I have a few flowers this year. Would any of the Scotch girls write to me and tell me about Scotland. My parents are Scotch and left Scotland when I was a baby only seven months old.

Who is She?

There is a little maiden—
Who is she? Do you know?—
Who always has a welcome
Wherever she may go.

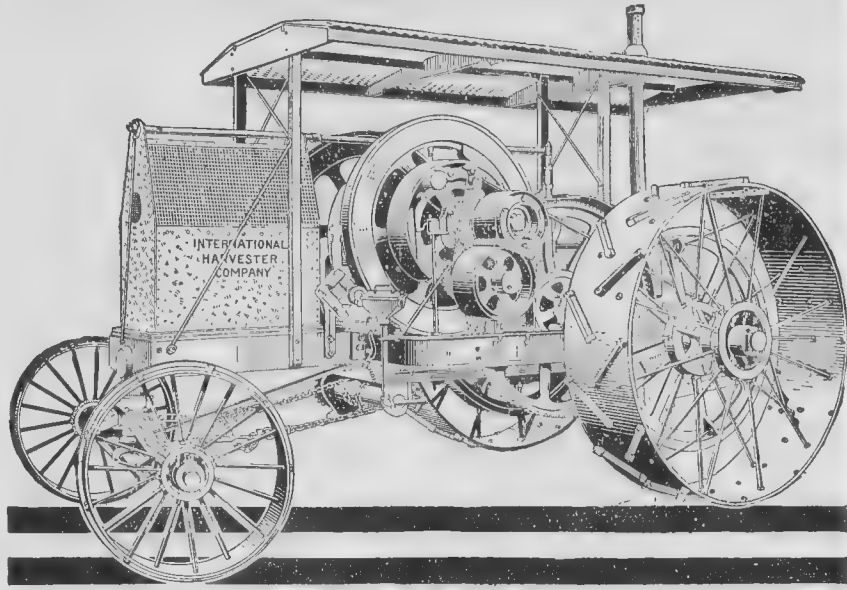
Her face is like the sunshine,
Her voice is like a bird's;
The sweetest of all music
Is her lightsome word.

Each spot she makes the brighter
As if she were the sun,
And she is sought and cherished,
And loved by everyone.

By old folks and by children,
By lofty and by low,
Who is this little maiden?
Does anybody know?

You certainly have met her;
Yes, now I hear you guess;
Well, must I introduce her?
'Tis sweet Miss Cheerfulness.

When peeling tomatoes, the best way is to drop them for an instant only into boiling water. Take them out as soon as they are in and they will peel easily without being softened or heated by the water.



Most Satisfactory Power For Plowing

COMPETITIVE tests in plowing contests and actual service on hundreds of farms have shown the I H C gasoline tractor to be the most satisfactory power for plowing. It has changed the drudgery of tilling the soil—one of the most tiresome and expensive operations of farming—to a mere incident in the season's changing routine of farm work. What was heretofore a big job for several men and many horses is now easily accomplished by one man. With a gang plow attached to an I H C gasoline tractor, you can plow several furrows at once without extra help—do better work in less time—at less expense. With an

I H C Gasoline Tractor

you are under no expense for feeding and caring for horses. You have a power that never gets tired. It's as ready to go at the end of the day as it is at the start.

Not being operated by steam, there is no danger of fire—no sparks—no soot. You do not need to be a licensed engineer to run it. You do not require a fireman to help you. There being no heavy boiler to carry, less power is required to run the machine itself, and consequently there is more power available for pulling. An I H C tractor consumes little gasoline compared with the number of acres plowed. It can be turned in a small space. The same tractor that does your plowing will do your heavy hauling, supply power for operating your shredder, sheller, thresher, and other farm machines, and for grading roads.

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U S A



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GARDEN & FORESTRY

Contributions on experiences in gardening and tree growing are cheerfully given space in this department.

Keeping Onions Over Winter

A correspondent at Waldheim, Sask., writes:—"I would be thankful to learn some good method to treat onions so that they will keep all winter. We raise a lot of them each year, but so far have not been able to keep them till spring."

The winter storing of onions without loss is a somewhat difficult matter. They should be thoroughly dried in the field, if possible, before putting into store. This is generally accomplished by pulling during a fine, dry spell and allowing them to lie in the field and dry during a few warm days. Then many advise placing on slatted shelves in a shed or other covered place for awhile, so that the air can circulate about them and still they will be out of reach of the rain. Others have other plans, the main point being to keep them as dry as possible and fairly cool—not allowing them to heat.

Victor Mager, who is a large market gardener near Winnipeg, says that he stores his onions in barrels in the cellar and house. The secret, he says, is to get them perfectly dry and to keep them dry and cool. He uses barrels with lots of holes bored in the bottom; he supposes holes about the sides would also help. Then he places a dry stick of wood several inches thick in the middle of the barrel, and puts the onions about it. The stick prevents there being a solid mass of onions in the middle away from plenty of fresh air. The idea is to have as good a circulation of air as possible through the barrel; a draft up through the onions. Once in a while take them from one barrel to another; this will aerate them. For seed purposes, he never lets them freeze; frozen onions, he says, soon spoil after thawing, although, if kept frozen until needed—not allowed to freeze and thaw alternately—they are all right for cooking purposes.

The late Prof. S. B. Green, of Minnesota, who was an authority on horticultural questions, gave this advice:—

Onions should be kept in a dry, cool place. In a damp cellar they will sprout and grow, no matter if the temperature there is near the freezing point. They will stand quite a little frost without much injury, but if frozen and thawed several times they become soft, and do not keep well, but start to grow very quickly. The best way of keeping onions is in a cold, dry room in slatted bins or on shelves so arranged that the air can circulate through them. A very practical plan is to put them in barrels without heads, having holes in the bottoms and sides, and pile these on top of one another two tiers high, first putting down scantling or other material to allow the air to circulate under and around them. If our common onions are frozen solid in the autumn and kept so all winter, they will generally come out right in the spring. A good way to do this is to lay them eighteen inches thick on the floor of a loft and cover with a foot or so of hay. Thus arranged they will not freeze until severe weather sets in and will remain frozen until spring. They may also be put in water-proof bins in the field where grown, and treated in the same way. They should never be handled when frozen, as they are apt to bruise. Freezing and thawing several times seriously injures them, but if kept frozen and gradually thawed out they come out in very nice condition. After thawing out, they will not keep well, but quickly start to grow, and should be disposed of at once. The Pixetaker and similar kinds are an exception to this rule, and are liable to be ruined if frozen.

Canadian National Apple Show.

The prairie country can contribute but very little to a national apple show, but that is no reason why our readers should not watch with interest the preparations being made for the first Canadian National Apple Show which will be held in Vancouver from Oct. 31st to Nov. 5th, inclusive. Prizes to the extent of \$25,000 are provided, and a very complete and liberal classification is put forward.

Of course, the show will largely serve to give prominence to British Columbia grown apples, but more than that is expected. It is hoped to secure large entries from the eastern provinces as well. The manager, Mr. Maxwell Smith, of Vancouver, is now on a tour of Eastern Canada trying to interest as many exhibitors as possible. He writes us:

"This is Canada's National Apple Show, and while British Columbia has undertaken the burden of financing and promoting this first enterprise of the kind, it is not our intention or desire that it shall be an annual event in this province, but that the second, third and possibly the fourth Canadian National Apple Show should be held at different points in the apple-growing districts of Eastern Canada."

"At the first Canadian National Apple Show we expect to have on exhibition about 15,000 boxes and barrels covering floor space of about 100,000 square feet."

If there is a furnace in the cellar, beets and carrots keep much better if packed in sand. This prevents them from shrivelling so badly.

The Dominion Government is planning to send three trial shipments of Ontario grown peaches to the English market this season. The acreage under peaches is increasing so rapidly in Ontario that it will not be long before outside markets will be necessary to consume the quantity produced.

A gentleman in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, has issued a little booklet on Okanagan fruit, in which he makes the rather interesting statement that the purchaser of British Columbia apples does not need to be afraid to "eat them in the dark." This is his way of calling attention to the fact—probably not so generally known as it might be—that British Columbia is practically, if not absolutely, the only large region in the world now seriously undertaking the growing of apples where the apple worm (known as the codling moth) is unknown. We believe that the claim is made that up to the present moment not one single wormy apple has ever come out of the Okanagan Valley.

The annual report of the Canadian Forestry Association for the current year (1910) has just been issued, and is now being mailed to members of the Association. In addition to a report of the business meeting of the Association, a full report of the convention held in Fredericton, N. B., in February last is contained in the volume. All papers read are given in full, and much of the ensuing discussion as well. Much valuable information is contained in regard to the protection of the forest from fire, the wood pulp industry, the education of professional foresters or forest engineers and many other aspects of forestry. Requests for copies of the report should be addressed to Jas. Lawler, Secretary Canadian Forestry Assn., Ottawa, Ont.

Companionship is the one thing in the world which is absolutely essential to happiness. The human being needs fellowship more than anything else, fellowship which is elevated and enduring, stronger and purer than itself, and centered in that which death cannot change. All its springs are in God. Without him life is a failure, and all beyond is a blank.—Henry Van Dyke.

RODS WITHOUT COST

D. & S. SYSTEM OF LIGHTNING ROD CONSTRUCTION

You can easily save the cost of putting lightning rods on your buildings in this way. But remember that insurance men are wise to the fact that all work of this kind must be well done. They insist on the buildings being well protected with lightning rods. When so protected they make a reduction of from 10 to 33% per cent. This they do if you buy your lightning rods from Dodd & Struthers, the originators of the pure Woven Copper Cable, which they own and control. Dodd & Struthers are the only lightning rod manufacturers that comply strictly with the requirements of the leading insurance companies—proof positive that our claims are well founded. Be sure you get our cable when rodding your house. All other parts, fixtures, weather-vane, seamless point; in fact everything that enters into our construction work is and always has been of the best material and workmanship. That's why insurance companies endorse us. They trust our rods, knowing that they have always given protection from lightning. They recommend us to every policy holder, because our rods are made right. Our agents are licensed by us. Ask the agent to show you the D. & S. Certificate of Authority. If they cannot produce such a certificate, they are not our agents. Beware of the man who is not willing to show his credentials. Good things always have poor imitations. Do not take chances on anything of such importance to life and property. Don't risk an imitation. Now is the time for action. This is the season of dangerous electrical storms. The D. & S. system gives protection. We want you to know all about us. Write us and we will tell you how to save insurance money. Fill out the coupon and send to us for Prof. West Dodd's Book, "The Laws and Nature of Lightning." It's free to you. It gives good advice. If acted upon, the lives of your dear ones or your own may be saved, or loss of property prevented.

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Box 301, Brandon, Man.

Vancouver's First Exhibition.

Canada's Pacific coast metropolis held her first exhibition this year on August 15 to 20 inclusive. One of the most beautiful sites that can be found in the whole Dominion has been chosen for the exhibition grounds, Hastings Park on Burrard Inlet, about two miles from the heart of the city of Vancouver. Flanked by native forest of B. C. fir on three sides and the blue sea on the other, great possibilities present themselves for making beautiful this holiday grounds. Six months ago the major portion of the park was covered with a heavy growth of forest trees. During the past year more than \$160,000 has been spent on improvements and when the fair opened on Aug. 15 a city, almost, of buildings was there to greet

too early for them; others explained that the reason for the small showing was on account of the Canadian National Apple Show to be held in Vancouver shortly. Perhaps the city of Vancouver and vicinity would offer more of interest to the average visitor from east of the mountains than the fair itself. Only in a very inadequate way did the exhibition represent the great resources of British Columbia. The Industrial Building was filled to capacity with booths containing a variety of exhibits but the great industries of mining, lumbering, and fishing were practically not represented. But "this was their first fair," and more is promised for the future.

New Westminster and vicinity had



Dorset Horns at Vancouver Exhibition. A few of J. T. Maynard's exhibit.

the visitors. Crudeness, to be sure, was somewhat noticeable and the Exhibition Board attempted no apology for this, but asked the indulgence of all as it was their first attempt and the difficulties against which they were working were great. Vancouver has watched the growth and development of other exhibitions for a number of years, feeling all the time that she should have a show of her own. B. C. citizens "know" that Vancouver will be the Liverpool of the Pacific. They have "known" this for a long time and during the past few years a group of progressive Vancouver citizens mapped out the location for the present site whereon would be held an annual exhibition, showing the commercial and industrial greatness of the coast province. The success of this first attempt should be sufficient encouragement to cause the board of management to put forth every effort to make Vancouver exhibition one of the foremost annual shows in the Dominion of Canada. The location of the city is ideal and also the location of the fair in the city is ideal.

The visitor from the prairie provinces would at once be struck with many things of interest. He most of all would expect to see a great exhibit of fruit, but in this he would be disappointed. Better displays of B. C. fruit are each year seen at the prairie fairs. Some fruit men said the fair was a month

a very attractive booth. Their publicity commissioner was in charge to hand out large amounts of literature and to answer any and all questions about his district.

The Kelowna tobacco interests were not to be overlooked. In their booth the manufactured product was on sale for all lovers of "Ma Lady Nicotine." Tobacco plants, tobacco leaf, photographs and gentlemen to answer questions contributed to advertise the fact that British Columbia contains one district, at least, in which tobacco of a very high quality can, and is, being grown.

At no other fair or exhibition in the West have we ever seen a more beautiful floral display. It is not difficult for B. C. gardeners to grow flowers, but they made excellent use of these gifts of nature in effecting artistic displays. The public schools' exhibits were most commendable. The ladies' work section was a busy part of the show all week.

Exhibition week was made the occasion for the holding of several meetings and conventions, the most important of which was the conference between the United Farmers of Alberta and various British Columbia producing and consuming interests. The B.C. Dairymen held an important meeting and the poultrymen of the coast province organized themselves into an association. In addition to these, the Florists' Association



Beds in which young Conifers are being raised at the Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask. In each of these beds there are several thousand young Spruce or Pine Trees, as the case may be.

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"BUFFALO" HAY PRESS

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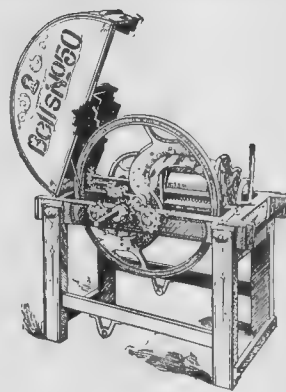
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every year you are without one you lose. We have them from

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A BOON TO FARMERS
—a fence that won't break, and a post that won't rot.
Standard Woven Wire Fence
is heavy steel wire, well galvanized, and locked with the "Tie That Binds"—our exclusive invention, which being an oval loop allows a long bend in the running wires.
STANDARD STEEL FENCE POST is No. 12 gauge steel, bent at right angle, and punched so that the fence is held secure without staples.
Lots of fence facts in our book that you ought to know. Write for free copy and sample lock.
The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock Limited, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 15

and the grocery men of the province had meetings, as also did the B. C. Stock Breeders' Association.

Live stock interests, aside from light horses, were poorly represented. There was a big show of light horses in most all classes and a very strong race programme, which proved to be the big attraction of the fair. Light horsemen together with the dog and poultry enthusiasts, made up, in numbers, at least, that the exhibition lacked in the way of heavy horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

The big day was Tuesday, Aug. 16, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier formally opened the exhibition. He is getting well used to this performance and in most cases everything moves along smoothly after he sets the machinery going. Tuesday was also Civic holiday. It was their first fair, so the Vancouver citizens showed their loyalty and turned out in large numbers.

Judging was scattered throughout the week in order to vary the program, but this arrangement made it most difficult to follow the work of the judges. Their work lay chiefly in adjudicating awards in the light horse sections, and it was without doubt a hard task. Clydesdales alone represented the draft breeds, and here the showing was small. Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, Man., placed the awards. In this class the section for aged stallions made practically the whole show. There were six entries. S. R. O'Neal, Vancouver, won first and second on Rosindale by Sir Hugo and Crusoe by Marcellus, respectively. Third prize went to the Inverholme Stock Farm, of Ladner, on Royal Citizen by Royal Chattan. Only one prize was awarded in the section for three-year olds, the prize being won by Montrave Wallace, a Baron Buchlyvie et. Peters & Sons, of Eburne, won first for three year old filly with Stella McGunn, imported by Jas. Urquhart. The first prize brood mare shown by the Inverholme Stock Farm was also made champion.

No beef cattle were shown and only a few Jerseys and Holsteins. J. T. Maynard of Chilliwack and E. Henderson of Victoria each showed a good herd of Red Polls. Maynard's Duke of Westholme was first in aged bulls. Henderson's first prize yearling, Sir Ross, was the champion. The cow classes were better filled than the bulls. Henderson got first for aged cow, championship for female, and first for herd, also first for yearling heifer and heifer calf. Maynard took the remaining awards. The champion cow, Sweet Rose, has been champion in Washington State and the bull Sir Ross has not been a stranger to championship honors at previous B. C. shows. Both herds of Red Polls were well worthy of the prizes won. Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, placed the awards in the cattle, sheep, and swine classes.

Swine came nearly not being represented at all, a few Tamworths exhibited by Alex. Davie, of Ladner, being the only pigs on the grounds.

Sheep were fairly strong. Alex. Davie and Jno. Richardson, also of Ladner, showed Oxfords of splendid quality. Davie, Richardson, and P. H. Wilson, of Sardis, showed Shropshires, practically all awards going to Wilson. Richardson was the only exhibitor of Suffolks. J. T. Maynard had a good lot of Dorset Horns. In the Southdown section, Dr. A. T. Watt, of Victoria, was without competition with a splendid flock and as good a shepherd.

The Ten Commandments of Dry Farming.

By W. C. Palmer, Agricultural Editor, Extension Department, North Dakota Agricultural College.

- I. Thou shalt plow deeply.
Lets rain get into soil easily.
Lets in big rain without run off.
Provides more feeding space for plant roots.
More plant food made available.
- II. Thou shalt keep the surface soil loose.
Keeps soil moisture from evaporating.

Lets rain get into soil easily.
More plant food made available.
due to more moisture.
Harrow the grain after it is up two inches or use weeder.

- III. Thou shalt cultivate level.
Level soil has the least soil exposed to the air.
More evaporation from a ridged soil.

Level soil will take in rain fall much faster than ridged soil.
On ridged soil the rain runs off through the furrows.
The soil in the ridges dries out so that the plant has less moist surface soil to draw on for food and moisture.
Ridging the soil is a most effective way for getting rid of both the moisture in the soil and of rainfall.

- IV. Thou shalt summer fallow when rainfall is less than 15 inches.
The summer fallow saves up two years' rain for one crop.
The summer fallow kills weeds and plant diseases.
The summer fallow should be cultivated.
When rainfall is over 15 inches, corn will be as good a preparation for a crop as the bare fallow.

- V. Thou shalt add organic matter to the soil.
Holds moisture and plant food.
Improves mechanical condition of the soil.
Helps make plant food available.
Lessens drifting and blowing of the soil.
Lessens washing of soil.
Stable manure is the best form.
Plow weeds under when green.

- VI. Thou shalt keep down the weeds.
Weeds use up moisture.
Weeds use up plant food.
Weeds shade the crops.
Weeds make it difficult for the plant to grow.
Weeds crowd the plants.
Weeds make it hard to work the land properly.

- VII. Thou shalt grow early maturing crops.
Growing conditions are best in early summer.
Winter grains are better than spring grains.

- VIII. Thou shalt grow corn, every three to five years.
The cultivation given corn saves moisture.
The cultivation given corn kills weeds.
The cultivation given corn kills plant diseases.
Corn best preparation for a grain crop.
Corn produces fine stock food, both grain and fodder.
Corn produces more per acre than other crops.
Do not hill up the corn as this wastes the moisture.

- IX. Thou shalt grow clover or alfalfa every few years.
Clover and alfalfa add fertility to the soil.
Clover and alfalfa add organic matter to the soil.
Clover and alfalfa kill weeds and plant diseases.
Clover and alfalfa produce a most valuable hay.
Clover and alfalfa produce very valuable seed crops.

- X. Thou shalt keep stock.
The most profitable way of marketing grain and fodder is through stock.
They produce manure which is very necessary to the soil.
They bring about prosperity.

Who obeys these commandments shall reap abundant crops. He who violates them shall be punished by decrease in yield in proportion to the transgression.

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Then, in all our history we have always put into

"DOMINION" PIANOS, ORGANS AND PLAYER-PIANOS

the value of every dollar we got for them. Nothing is added for expensive city showrooms, nor for high-priced travellers, nor for high-sounding "testimonials" from great artists. Eighty thousand satisfied "Dominion" owners have already realized the value of the policy. So would you.

\$50 to \$100 That's the amount we aim to legitimately put **SAVED!** back into your pocket — when we sell you a "Dominion" instrument.

We sell direct from factory, where we have no agent.

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354 16th Street, Brandon, Man.



Grouchy

You've felt that way, haven't you, when things did not go just right? Course you have. Now when it comes to a matter of harness dressing, did you ever stop to think that the most aggravating part of the process is the dirt, grime and grease that sinks into the skin, and stays there until it wears off?

Harness Life

is a pure non-black dressing, is free from acids, shellac and varnish, yet it imparts a nice velvety finish to leather that is obtained by no other preparation. HARNESS LIFE contains all the ingredients that preserve the leather and stitching, makes it absolutely waterproof, and as soft and pliable as a glove.

Try Harness Life

It is the surprise of a lifetime. Sample tin at your dealers, only 25c. If your dealer does not happen to have it, order direct. Price \$2.00 per gallon, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

The Carbon Oil Works Ltd.

Dept. R, Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg,

Manufacturers of Cowl Brand Stock Drips, Barn Spray, Vermin Death, Ointment-of-Tar, Poultry Peace, Proof, The New Joint Compounds, Etc. Etc. Write for Booklet.

Edmonton Exhibition.

The summer fair circuit for 1910 was closed with the Edmonton exhibition, the dates of which were Aug. 23 to 26. A combination of bad weather and the middle of the harvest season in northern Alberta made things look rather gloomy for a time. But it took more than a three days' rain at the beginning, with sleet and snow mixed in between, to discourage the Edmonton people. They wore a smile just the same, and were really thankful for the period of damp weather, which kept the frost off during this most critical period through which crops in that portion of Alberta have to pass. Muddy roads in the country kept many farmers away, although it was too wet to harvest.

The big day of the fair was Thursday, when the city declared a civic holiday. It was citizens' day, and fully 15,000 people passed through the turnstiles.

The exhibition this year was quartered on its new grounds two miles east of the city. If the Edmonton Fair Board has been criticised for catering too much to the race horse men heretofore, such a criticism would be most unjust if made this year. Races there were, and good ones; also a strong list of other attractions, including splendid vaudeville and musical features in front of the grand stand, and a pyrotechnical display at night; but the live stock men were well cared for and made to feel that Edmonton appreciated their presence this year, and wanted them to return next.

Of the grounds, too much cannot be said. They are splendidly located, well laid out, and as good accommodation is provided for stock at any of the other Western fairs, excepting none. Advantage is being taken of natural depressions at various places on the grounds to form artificial lakes by enlarging the sloughs and constructing fountains to add to the already beautiful effect. More room will be needed for agricultural, industrial and machinery exhibits. Additional accommodation for these all important features will be forthcoming, for there is a determination on the part of the directors to make Edmonton fair second to none.

On account of this fair being at the end of the circuit this year, some may have thought that the number of stock exhibits would be smaller than usual. A surprise was in store for any such, as the stock show was the best that Edmonton has ever had. Clydesdales were exceptionally strong. In cattle, the Hereford men were there numerically as strong as any, perhaps being about equal in numbers with the Short-horns. The exhibit of dairy cattle was strong, Holsteins, Jerseys, and Ayrshires being each represented by a number of good herds. Three stables were filled with pigs and sheep. The poultry show was also most commendable, one of the best features being the large number of home-bred birds of the utility breeds shown. The Edmonton fair would not be complete without a good dog show, which proved quite a drawing card this year. The B.C. government had a very attractive display of fruit and other of that western province's resources in the horticultural building. The Lacombe Experimental Farm tent contained the same exhibit that was shown at Calgary. Mr. Foley had his display of poultry farming equipment well set out in a large tent which was a frequent calling place for passing visitors. The farm machinery companies were not largely represented, but they were not absent by a good deal. The booths for industrial exhibits were well filled. The side show and "weaner" barkers vied with each other in attracting, or distracting, the passing public, and there was a generous assortment of pink lemonade and "orange" cider, so that the Edmonton fair had all the earmarks of a modern summer exhibition.

LIVE STOCK FEATURES.

On account of rain and snow on the first day, most of the live stock judging was postponed until the second day. Besides the judging of the regular

classes of heavy and light horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine, there were judging competitions and contests between herdsmen and groomsmen in handling and showing their animals. Neil Smith, of Brampton, Ont., judged the heavy horses; Dr. Rutledge, London, Ont., light horses. Sheep and beef cattle were judged by Geo. Hunter, of Edmonton; swine and dairy cattle, A. W. McIntyre, Newington, Ont.; poultry and dogs, E. N. Barker, Cardston; dairy products, Jno. Baxter, Edmonton; horticulture, T. B. Morrow and Mr. Slade, Edmonton; seed grains, Robt. Ritchie, Strathcona.

Clydesdales.

At previous Edmonton fairs the heavy horse classes have not been so well filled as at some of the other Western shows. Just to start things going this time, the aged Clydesdale stallions came out fourteen strong, twenty-two entries having been made. Alberta exhibitors were well supplemented by studs from Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The following list of exhibitors will be of interest: Jno. Clark, Gleichen, Alta.; James and Duncan Clark, Crowfoot; Colquhoun and Beattie, Brandon; Thos. Ward, Wataskiwin; J. J. Richards, Red Deer; W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont.; P. J. Miller, Millet; J. M. Bruce, Lashburn; T. L. Wibray, New Norway; Osborne & Scott, Moosomin; Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanesa; A. Littlejohn, Edmonton; Ben Finlayson, Calgary; Jno. McKinley, Spruce Grove; F. Renouf, Ft. Saskatchewan; A. L. Langman, Strome; C. F. Lyall, Strome; J. Riddock & Sons, Morinside; and Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon.

It was the largest and best class of aged stallions that has ever been seen at an Edmonton exhibition. The horses shown were as follows: A black four-year-old, owned by Thos. Ward; Master McQueen, Jno. Clark; Mainspring, Duncan Clark; Dragoon by Royal Edward, Richards; Adam Bede by Baron's Pride, Ward; Glassford Squire by Hiawatha, Butler; Fairview Boy by Scotland Yet, Mullen; Royal Blacon, Bruce; George, Wibray; Baron St. Clair, Osborne and Scott; Pundit, Vanstone and Rogers; Royal Prince by Hiawatha, Osborne and Scott; Gallant Hero, Butler; and Polar Star, Colquhoun and Beattie. Eight were sent out of the ring without being moved, the six remaining being Polar Star, Master MacQueen, Pundit, Royal Prince, Gallant Hero, and Royal Blacon, placed in the order named. Polar Star and Master MacQueen are much of the same type, drafty, and about equal in type. The former possesses more bloom than the MacQueen horse, and showed to splendid advantage. Pundit is one of the best built Clydes seen at the shows this season. He has not the size of the other two, but went well, and has splendid pasterns. The other three were rather similar, larger than Pundit, but not so good in conformation.

There were five three-year-old stallions placed as follows: 1, Col. MacQueen, Jno. Clark; 2, Bamboo, Vanstone and Rogers; 3, Colston Laddie, Vanstone and Rogers; 4, Bay Ronald, Duncan Clark; 5, Sylvannus, A. Littlejohn. Colonel MacQueen had them all beaten for size, and with this he moved well. Bamboo is an exceptionally clean limbed animal, breezy looking, and always a favorite with a strong following. Bay Ronald did not suit the judge in his make-up and way of going so well as Colston Laddie.

The six two-year-olds were lined up as follows: 1, Tip Top by Revelanta, Vanstone and Rogers; 2, Sir Norton, Jno. Clark; 3, Gallant Sovereign, Wibray; 4, Draffan Baron, Osborne and Scott; 5, Throsk Pride, Ben Finlayson; 6, Duke of Norway, Wibray. The real contest was between Tip Top and Sir Norton, two exceptionally strong two-year-olds. The former is somewhat lower set and also heavier than the Clark horse; maybe not quite so good a mover. The six made a good ring.

Osborne and Scott showed the yearlings, Baron of Moosomin and Baron of

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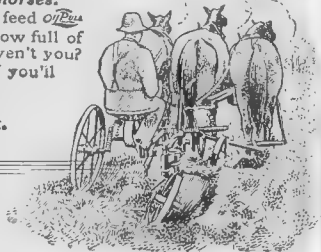
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Fleming, both Saskatchewan bred, and placed respectively as named.

In the class for mare and foal there were seven entries. Bruce won first on Lady Chattan, J. Rye & Son second on Walnut, and Wibray third on Malada. Renouf, Jno. Clark and J. McKinley were the other exhibitors. Rye & Son had two entries. For foal, Ryes won first and second, and Renouf third.

A strong showing of dry mares was made, eleven females making up the lot. Six were discarded, and those left in the ring were placed as follows: 1, Throsk Salome, Langman; 2, Queen, Wibray; 3, Lily MacQueen, Jas. Clark; 4, Elizabeth, Wibray; 5, Peggy of Throsk, Langman. There were some good ones turned out, among which should be mentioned Jas. Clark's Lily Fern. Jno. Graham also showed a couple of good ones.

Osborne and Scott's Queen Helene took first in the section for two-year-old fillies, beating out Jas. Clark's Bessie MacQueen. These were the only two entries.

Yearling fillies were also only two in number, Langman taking first with Throsk Margaret, and D. Clark second with Countess MacQueen. Mr. Langman secured his stock from Ben Finlayson shortly after the Calgary fair.

For stallion and get, Jas. Clark took first with Master MacQueen, Colonel MacQueen, Lily MacQueen, and Bessie MacQueen. Osborne and Scott took second with the get of Baron St. Clair.

Colquhoun and Beattie's Polar Star secured the championship in the open class, with Colonel MacQueen for reserve. Master MacQueen was made Canadian bred champion.

Championship for mare went to Langman on Throsk Salome.

In the class for Canadian bred mares there were six entries, Jas. Clark winning first on his home-bred, and ranch-bred Lily MacQueen.

For team, Langman took first with Peggy of Throsk and Throsk Salome. Bruce was second. Langman also secured another first on Throsk Salome in the class for single mare or gelding.

Shires.

There was only one Shire on the grounds, this being a yearling stallion exhibited by W. A. Jackson of MacLeod. It was awarded first, and highly commended.

Percherons.

Colquhoun and Beattie, of Brandon; H. O. Hutchins, of Keeler; E. I. Clark, of Edmonton; and Vanstone and Rogers, of Wawanesa, were the Percheron exhibitors. In the aged class the Brandon horse Gaetan was beaten by E. I. Clark's big black Cavalier. Hutchins secured third and fourth on Swift and Lino respectively. There was competition enough between the first and second horses. The Edmonton horse was the larger, but fatter; but he showed scarcely better.

In the three-year-old stallion class the entries had all competed against each

other at previous fairs. Colquhoun and Deattie showed Harponneur and Blondin, and Vanstone and Rogers showed Harmian. Harponneur was first, Harmian second, and Blondin third. This is the lowest that Blondin has been placed this year. He has received all awards from championship down to this third. But still he is a splendid horse, and would not be turned down by a great many judges.

Hutchin's Ansbert 2nd was without competition in the two-year-old stallion class, as also were his mares in their classes. They were awarded firsts and seconds where entered, and the championships.

Belgians.

Only two Belgians were shown. The W. C. Kidd Listowell Co., Ltd., of Strome, Alta., showed a right good four-year-old chestnut, Caesar De Machelen (imp.), 46198. A Coupal, of Morinville, was awarded second on a horse called Benjamin.

Suffolks.

The showing of Suffolk horses at Edmonton was not so large as at the Calgary show. The only exhibitors were Geo. Jaques, of Lamerton, and Gardner and Sons of Wetaskiwin, only five animals, four stallions and a mare, being entered. Jaques won first for aged stallion with Rendlessham Microphone, Gardner & Son, second with King of Lulu, a horse bought in British Columbia. First for two-year old and three-year old stallions both went to Jaques on Durandia and Rendlessham Snip. Sophia was the first prize mare, owned by Jaques.

Shorthorns.

Seventeen sections were provided for the Shorthorn exhibitors. C. F. Lyall, of Strome; J. H. Melick, of Edmonton; Rice Sheppard, of Strathcona; and Jos. Rye & Son, of Edmonton, were the Alberta exhibition. J. M. Bruce, of Lashburn, and R. W. and Jos. Caswell, of Saskatoon, represented Saskatchewan. Some surprises were handed out in the

judging. In the class for aged bull, three years or over, Bruce took first on Iron Duke (imp.), J. Caswell second on Spicy's Wonder, Melick third on Burgomaster, and Lyall fourth on Remus. Bruce's bull could be faulted considerably for lack of type, being too high standing, and also lacking somewhat in conditioning as compared with some of the other entries.

R. W. Caswell's Jilt Stamford was the only two-year-old shown. He was awarded first.

Senior yearling bulls consisted of three. Bruce got first with Jilt Laverdar over an entry of Rye and Son, which was a little thin, but an animal of great scale. Third place was taken by Rice Sheppard.

Lyall showed his junior yearling bull, Scotch Goods, which was an easy first, the blue ribbon going to R. W. Caswell on Star 50th, and third and fourth awards to Jos. Caswell. The Lyall entry is a great topped youngster, and an outstanding winner in this class.

In the bull calf classes, R. W. Caswell was first for senior calf with Golden

Star, and Rice Sheppard second. For junior calves, Rye was first and Melick second and third.

Six aged cows made a rather good showing in their section. Lyall took first on Miss Trout, R. W. Caswell second with Olive Wenlock 2nd. Melick third with Beauty 2nd, and Bruce fourth with Trout Creek Missie. Rye and J. Caswell had the other two entries.

In the three-year old cow class, Lyall's Calgary champion, Village Blossom, was placed first over J. Caswell's entry, Miss Saskatoon 43rd. This Lyall cow is a really good individual, well fitted, and she carries lots of Shorthorn type. She was later made champion female.

First and second prize for two-year-old heifers went to the same animals as at Saskatoon, J. Caswell's Dryden heifer. Bertie's Heroine getting first, and R. W. Caswell's Carrie C second. Melick showed a right nice roan, which was placed third. Rye was fourth.

In senior yearling heifers, R. W. Caswell was first and second, Melick third and Lyall fourth. The first three plac-



View of one corner of the new Edmonton Exhibition Grounds as seen from the grand stand.



Tip-top, first prize two-year-old Clydesdale Stallion at Edmonton Exhibition. Owned by Vanstone & Rodgers, Wawanesa, Man.

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ings were also duplicated in the junior class, with Rye fourth.

Lvall got first and second for senior heifer calves, R. W. Caswell third, and Melick fourth. In junior heifer calves R. W. Caswell was first and third, Melick second, and J. Caswell fourth.

The herd prizes went: Lvall first, R. W. Caswell second, and Melick third.

J. Caswell got first for the get of sire with the get of Spicy's Wonder, and Lvall second on the get of Remus. Rye was first for progeny of cow.

Herefords.

The large showing of Herefords at this year's fair should be very encouraging to the admirers of the white faces. The local breeders were up against the strongest kind of competition in the herd of Wm. Shields, of Brandon, which has a reputation for being almost invincible in a western show ring. The Alberta exhibitors were O. Palmer and P. M. Ballantyne, of Lacombe, and E. I. Clark and G. H. Cresswell, Edmonton. The Shields' herd captured every first where entered, with one exception, and that for junior bull calves, where Clark was first with a very growthy youngster over Shields' rather fine boned calf.

Happy Christmas took first in the class for aged bulls, with Palmer second on Burden, and Cresswell third on Albert Jr.

Shields' Domineer was the only entry in the two-year-old bull class.

For senior yearling bulls, Shields was first on Christmas King, and Clark second. In junior yearlings, Palmer was first and third, and Ballantyne second.

Ballantyne got first and third on senior bull calves, and Palmer second. For junior bull calves, Clark was first, Shields second, and Cresswell third.

In the class for cows, four years and over, Shields' champion cow, Princess of Island Park, was placed second to his other entry, Rosemount Beauty, which was later given the championship. Cresswell won third. For cow three years old and under four, Ballantyne was first and third, and Clark second. In the two-year-old heifer class, Shields was first with Pride 2nd, and second with Pride of Brandon. Palmer was third. The remaining awards were as follows:

Senior yearling heifer.—1, Shields; 2, Clark; 3, Ballantyne.

Junior yearling heifer.—1 and 2, Shields; 3, Palmer.

Senior heifer calf.—1 and 2, Ballantyne.

Junior heifer calf.—1 and 2, Shields; 3, Cresswell.

Champion bull.—Happy Christmas; reserve, Domineer.

Champion female.—Rosemount Beauty. Herd.—1 and 2, Shields.

Get of sire.—Shields.

Cow and progeny.—Shields.

Aberdeen-Angus.

Chas. Ellett, of Strathcona, and Lew Hutchinson, of Duhamel, showed a good herd each of the black cattle. The prize money was about evenly divided between them. Ellett showed the first prize two-year-old bull, which was also champion, Elm Park King. Hutchinson was first for senior bull calf, and Ellett second; in section for junior bull calf, Hutchinson had the only entry.

In the aged cow class Hutchinson was first and third on Ruth of Canton and Lady Milne 4th. Ellett's second prize cow was Craikstone Lass.

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Cow three years old.—1, Ellett, on Rosebud.

Two year heifer.—1, Hutchinson, Miss Milne; 2, Ellett, Matilda.

Yearling heifer.—1, Hutchinson, Ruthlet; 2, Ellett, Mayflower 12th.

Senior heifer calf.—1, Ellett; 2, Hutchinson.

Junior heifer calf.—1, Hutchinson.

Herd.—1, Ellett; 2, Hutchinson.

Get of sire.—1, Ellett.

Progeny of cow.—1, Hutchinson.

Champion female.—Ruthlet.

Champion bull.—Elm Park King.

Galloways.

W. E. Tees, of Tees, showed his herd of long coated Galloways. He was without competition.

Red Polls.

The Lake View Stock Farm, J. H. and W. E. Elliott, proprietors, Irma, Alberta, had a fine lot of Red Polled cattle on exhibition. They also were without competition, but they had a full herd and were first in each section.

Jerseys.

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Short list of six of the aged Clydesdale stallions at the Edmonton Exhibition. There were fourteen horses shown in this class altogether.

Sask., practically made a clean sweep with their herd of Jerseys. They took every first where entered, with but one exception. Rice Sheppard, of Strathcona, showed a good business herd, which were somewhat handicapped by not being in show condition. The other exhibitors were: Frank Orchard, Grayville, Man.; Chas. Sanford, Edmonton; Walter Spore, Jr., Edmonton; R. C. Watson, Edmonton; V. Crawford, Strathcona; and Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon.

Holsteins.

Holstein exhibitors were: W. L. Ferguson, Edmonton; Mitchener Bros., Red Deer; H. J. Smith, Clover Bar; and J. H. Holmes, Strathcona. The cow classes were exceptionally strong. In the aged cow class Mitchener Bros., Calgary champion, Hulda Wayne Johanna Lass, was beaten by Lida Posch, owned by W. Le Roi Ferguson. This latter is a very splendid type of Holstein, but her honours were not won without a rather stiff opposition from the Mitchener entry. Smith secured first honors for yearling bull, and Mitcheners first in the calf classes; Ferguson got second and third for junior bull calves.

In the aged cow class the placings were made as follows:—1, Ferguson, on Lida Posch; 2, Mitchener Bros., on Hulda Wayne Johanna Lass; 3, Smith, Maude; 4, Mitcheners, Echo De Kol; 5, Smith, Kate. Mitchener Bros. won all three prizes for two-year-old heifers on Mercedes of Riverside, Rosa Gerbun, and Posch Wayne of Riverside. First prize for yearling heifer went to Ferguson, second and third to Mitchener Bros., and fourth to Smith.

Holmes was first for junior heifer calf, Mitchener Bros. second, Smith third, and Ferguson fourth. For senior calves, Holmes was first, and Mitchener Bros. second. First prize for herd went to Ferguson, and second to Mitcheners.

Ayrshires.

The herds of J. M. Bruce, of Lashburn, Sask., and A. H. Trimble, of Red Deer, made the biggest part of the Ayrshire show. These herds have become well known through the West this year, having been shown clear around the circuit. There was other competition here also, the exhibitors being Jas. A. Jackson, Leduc; J. A. Davis, Strathcona; T. S. Mattison, Edmonton; and J. J. Richards, Red Deer. The awards were made as follows:

Bull three years and over.—1, Bruce; 2, Jackson.

Bull two years.—1, Bruce; 2, Trimble; 3, Davis.

Bul one year.—1, Bruce; 2, Trimble; 3, Mattison.

Senior bull calf.—1 and 3, Trimble; 2, Bruce.

Junior bull calf.—1, Richards; 2, Trimble.

Cow three years and over.—1, Bruce; 2 and 3, Trimble.

Heifer two years.—1 and 3, Richards; 2, Trimble.

Heifer one year.—1 and 2, Bruce; 3, Trimble.

Senior heifer calf.—1, Bruce; 2, Trimble; 3, Richards.

Junior heifer calf.—1 and 3, Trimble; 2, Bruce.

Herd.—1, Bruce; 2, Trimble.

Berkshires.

Berkshire exhibitors were P. J. Mullen, Millet; T. A. Cox, Brantford; Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; and Rice Sheppard, Strathcona. Mullen won first on aged boar, second for boar four months and under one year, first for sow four months and under one year, and reserve championship for boar. Cox got second for aged boar, first for yearling boar, third for junior boar, second and third for sows, first for boar and get, and both championships. Hutchinson got third for aged boar, Sheppard got second for yearling boar, and first for boar, four months and under one year.

Yorkshire Awards.

Exhibitors of Improved Yorkshires were: T. Weeks, Edmonton; W. E. Tees, Tees; H. W. Watkins, Olds; T. F. Shaw, Belmont; and Frank Orchard, Grayville, Man. Weeks won first for aged boar, Tees second, and Watkins third. Tees and Shaw won in the order named for yearling boar. For boar four months and under one year Shaw got first and second, and Orchard third. For aged sow, Shaw got first and third, and Tees second. Tees was first, and Shaw second and third for sow four months and under one year.

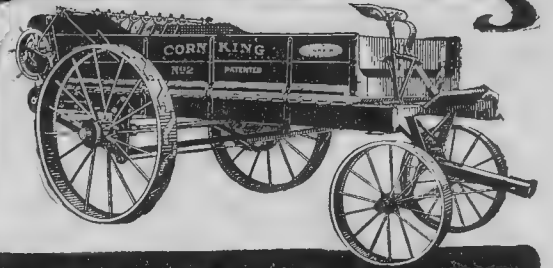
Tamworths.

Jos. Rye and Son, Edmonton; Frank Orchard, Grayville, Man.; and Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon, were the Tamworth men. Rye won first for aged boar, first and second for aged sow, first for sow four months and under one year, and both championships. Orchard got second and third for aged boar, first for year-



Elm Park King, champion Aberdeen-Angus bull at the Edmonton Exhibition. Owned by Chas. Ellett, Sandy Lake, Strathcona, Alta.

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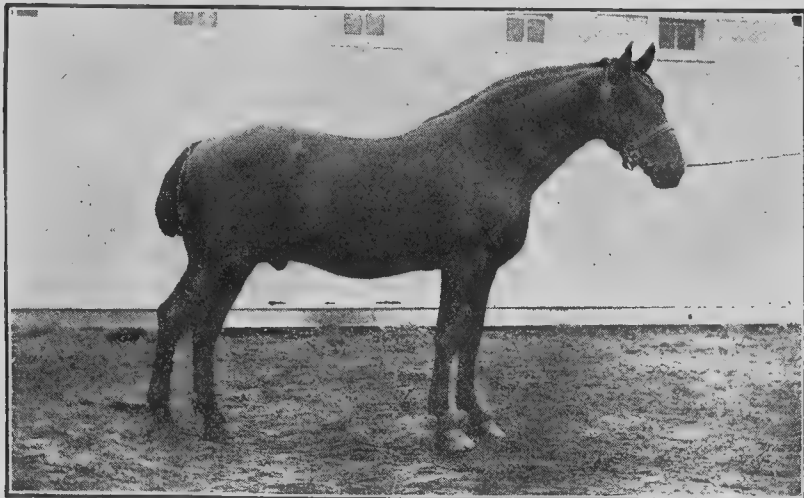
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Vent Du Nord, 2332. First prize French Coach Stallion, Edmonton Exhibition. Owned by John Graham, Carberry, Man.

ing boar, first and second for junior boar, second for junior sow, and first and second for litter. Caswell got a third for boar four months and under one year.

Duroc Jerseys.

John Maurer, of Clive, was the only exhibitor of Durocs. He was awarded first for aged boar, first and second for boar pig, first and second for sow, and first for sow pig.

Chas. Rees, Spruce Grove, and W. E. Tees, Tees, won the money for grade bacon hogs in the order named. For medium thick hogs, Tees was first and second, and Rees third.

Sheep.

Cox, of Brantford; W. T. Shuttleworth, Gaetz Valley; Lawrence Adamson, Edmonton; and W. Sporle, Edmonton, won the money in the Shropshire sections. Cox won first prize for aged ram, ewe, ram lamb, and pen. Shuttleworth got second for aged ram and for shearling ram. Sporle got first for shearling ram and second for pen. Watkins was third for shearling ram, and Adamson third for ram lamb.

T. A. Cox won everything in Cotswolds, excepting second for ram lamb, and second for pen, which went to Frank Orchard, of Graysville.

Cox, Watkins, and Shuttleworth were the only exhibitors of Leicesters, Cox getting the majority of the awards. Shuttleworth has an exceptionally good ram, but was beaten by the Cox entry in the aged ram class.

H. W. Watkins showed a single ewe in the Hampshire section.

Cox took most of the awards for Southdowns, Watkins being the only other exhibitor.

Cox showed a full flock in the Oxford class, without competition. He was awarded firsts, seconds and thirds, according to the number of entries in each section.

H. W. Watkins and J. Rye and Son showed Suffolks. Watkins won first for ram and ram lamb, and second for pen. Rye and Son took second for ram, first for ewe, and first for pen.

Angora Goats.

Tees won first for Angora buck and for Angora doe. First for kid, male, went to Henson Matthews, Edmonton.

The merchant who cultivated the good quality of courtesy in business as little as some farmers do would go bankrupt inside six months.

Dairy Educational Work Along the Grand Trunk Line in Saskatchewan.

The dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture has completed a series of meetings in the districts adjacent to the Grand Trunk Pacific line of railway which should prove of value to the dairy interests.

Through the courtesy of W. F. Hinton, General Passenger Agent, a suitable passenger coach was obtained for a modern farm dairy equipment which was installed and practical demonstrations with lectures were given each day, covering the work from the time of milking to marketing the butter. Altogether eight meetings, each occupying two afternoons, were held and upwards of 300 farmers attended. Mr. Craven, who was in charge of the car, was particularly pleased with the enthusiasm prevailing at all of the meetings, which after all is the real test of the audience's appreciation and desire to learn.

The need of better methods in the various phases of dairying are being gradually recognized by the farmers, and such meetings afford easy access to scientific knowledge which is the basis of success.

In the actual work of separating the milk, preparing the cream for churning and the butter for marketing the audience saw the complete process and were advised of the many details to be avoided and those which should be practiced, if the trade demands which should be catered to, are to be supplied.

Bulletin No. 15 on the "Cause of Contamination and Care and Preservation of Milk and Cream on the Farm" prepared by W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Dairying, was distributed at each meeting, and the various subjects dealt with were emphasized by the lecturer, who impressed upon them the necessity of adopting approved methods to obtain the greatest returns for the money invested and the time and labor involved.

In this particular the matter of the low milk yield of the average herd was discussed and instruction given concerning the means of affecting an improvement. Dairymen are grossly careless in their methods of selecting and breeding and a great deal of work remains to be done before anything like satisfactory conditions will exist.

In conclusion Mr. Craven reports that

RUINED!

For Want of a Little Forethought



This barn with its contents of valuable prize-winning stock was struck by lightning and reduced to ashes in a few moments. It is happening every day throughout the west during the progress of an electric storm. Had it been protected (as it could have been for a few dollars) by the TOWNSLEY system it could never have happened. No building that has been wired by this system has ever been damaged by lightning. You cannot afford the frightful risk involved by having your farm buildings at the mercy of the elements. We can absolutely cover this risk, and ask you to correspond with us at once.

CANADIAN LIGHTNING ARRESTER CO., LTD.

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SNUG for WINTER

IN THE

"WEIR" Ready Made Home



Specimen of a Stock Size, 18x18. Three Fine Rooms. \$324.50 F.O.B. Winnipeg.

Supplied in 12 different designs to any required size. All ready for occupation within two or three days from delivery at your station.

Absolutely Wind and Cold Proof. Seven different thicknesses of material used, and this is the Cheapest Building feat on record. You could not purchase the lumber at the price.

Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue.

WM. S. KING & CO., Selling Agents
Northern Bank Building, Winnipeg



The Saskatchewan "Dairy Special" attracted big crowds at the stops made along the Grand Trunk line.

the lectures and demonstrations were listened to and watched with a great deal of attention, and at the conclusion many questions of an interesting nature were asked. He further states that the settlers are rapidly realizing the value of the dairy industry and they exhibited a marked desire to fit themselves for doing better work.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Jno. Maurer's Durocs.

Jno. Maurer, Clive, Alta, showed a very good bunch of Duroc Jerseys at the Edmonton exhibition. This is the second good herd of Durocs that we have seen at Alberta fairs. Mr. Maurer has been breeding Durocs in Alberta for five years, coming there from the State of Nebraska, where Duroc Jerseys are one of the principal breeds. His foundation breeding stuff came from the States. A dozen sows will be bred for spring farrowing. There are a few good boars for sale now, but his gifts are all gone. The farm is only five miles from the station of Clive, and is connected with local and long distance phone. See his announcement on another page.

Sinton Imports Forty-one Clydes.

The week at the beginning of August was remarkable as one in which very large numbers of Clydes were shipped from Scotland to Canada, close upon 120 head leaving in one week. Of this lot Robert Sinton, of Regina, was the most extensive shipper, having 41 head. Of this shipment the Scottish Farmer has this to say:—

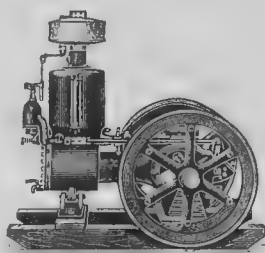
"He had forty-one Clydesdales, all but one of which he purchased from Messrs A. & W. Montgomery. The odd one was a two-year-old stallion named Black Squire (15151), which he purchased from Mr. John Findlay, Springhill, Baillieston. This is a particularly well-bred colt. He was got by that handsome horse Baden Powell (10963), and his dam was got by Royal Favourite (10630), while his gr-dam was by the Highland and Agricultural Soc'y champion horse Benedict (10315). Not many betterbred horses than Black Squire have ever been exported. The remainder of Mr. Sinton's shipment is equally divided. He has twenty stallions of all ages from yearlings up to five years old, and as many females, also of varying ages. The oldest horse is the noted Baron Gartly (13329), got by Baron's Pride (9122) out of Mr. St. Clair Cunningham's prize mare Miranda, by the Cawdor Cup champion Royal Gartly (9844). Another choicely-bred horse is a four-year-old, got by the Glasgow champion horse Royal Chattan (11489) out of Mr. H. B. Marshall's beautiful prize mare Mimosa (16911). This is one of the truest Clydesdale mares on record. She was by Baron's Pride, and her dam was by the big horse Top Knot (6360), which won first at the Glasgow Stallion Show when a three-year-old. A four-year-old horse was by the celebrated Everlasting (11331), unbeaten in the showyard, and one of the most successful sires of the day. Of a number of two-year-old colts three are by the renowned Baron's Pride himself. One of these is out of a Prince Attractive mare, while his gr-dam is by the noted Prince Darnley (8133), which won first at the Royal when a two-year-old. Another is out of a mare by the big prize horse Fickle Fashion (10546), and the third is out of a mare by the celebrated Prince Shapely (1011), which won the premiums for Bute and many other districts, and was first as a three-year-old at both the Royal and the Highland. Other two-year-olds are by Chief Ruler (11303) (his dam being out of a mare by the great Lord Lothian, (5998), and the famous Everlasting (11331), the dam in the case of this colt being got by the Highland and Agricultural Society champion horse Prince Thomas (10262). This colt is bred on the same lines as the great prize-winner Royal Guest, which was first this year at both the Royal and the Highland. The remaining two-year-old colts are by

Royal Edward (11495), the sire of many prize-winners, as well as a prize-winner himself; Baron Cedric (12818), one of the best-bred sons of Baron's Pride; the Cawdor Cup champion Memento (13100); and the noted Pride of Blacon (10837), which was three times first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows, as has already been said. A specially well-bred three-year-old colt was got by the Cawdor Cup champion Revelanta (11876) out of the noted prize mare Sea Foam (19426). This mare is owned by Mr. Richard Dunn, and was got by Pride of Blacon out of an exceptionally big, good breeding mare in Bute. Other three-year-old colts are by Baron Ruby (11268), a well-known premium horse in Doune and other districts; the big Knight of Cowal (10074), which won many prizes and premiums; and the noted Marmion (11429), out of a mare by the celebrated Prince Alexander (8899), which won the Cawdor Cup when it was first competed for. There are four yearling colts, got by the successful breeding horse Montrave Ronald (11121), sire of the celebrated mare Veronique; Baron Galloway (13328), and this is out of a mare by the renowned prize and champion breeding horse Baron of Buchlyvie (11263); the famous Prince Shapely (10111); and the Kirkcudbright prize horse Iron Duke (13535). Of the females fifteen are two-year-olds, three are three-year-olds, and two are yearlings. The last are a pair of beautiful chestnuts by the famous big prize horse Ruby Pride (12344), which was first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Edinburgh in 1907. One is out of a mare by the Glasgow premium horse Lawrence Chief (7910), and the other is out of a mare by Pride of Blacon (10837), with gr-dam by the noted Darnley horse Blue Ribbon (1961). They are bought specially to make a team. Two of the three-year-olds are by the favourite, thick, prize horse Aeme (10485), the dams of both being by Prince Robert (7135), which was first at the Royal Jubilee Show at Windsor in 1889, and at Glasgow Stallion Show in 1892. He is sire of the champion Hiawatha. These are a pair of thick, well-matched Clydesdale breeding mares. As for the two-year-olds, Mr. Sinton selected them personally with great care. They are by sires so noted as the champion Memento (13100); the renowned sir Royal Favourite (10630), which claims five of them; Sir Evan (12743); Sir Ronald (10464); the Stirling premium horses Argosy (11247) and Royal Edward (11495); the choicely-bred Springhill Baron (10652); Pride of Blacon (10837); and the big prize horse British Chief (12500). Some of these are out of remarkably well-bred mares. One of the Royal Favourite fillies has dam by the Glasgow champion horse Casabianca (10523); another has his dam by the noted Highland and Agricultural Society prize horse Montrave Sentinel (10094), while his gr-dam was by the Glasgow prize horse Gallant Poteath (8638); and the dam of another is by Rosedale. The Argosy filly is out of a mare by the Cawdor Cup champion Royal Gartly (9844)."

New Horse Importation by Vanstone and Rogers.

While Vanstone & Rogers, of Wawanesa, Man., have been attracting attention with their exhibits in our western show rings, they have been doing something in the importing line as well. The Scottish Farmer of Aug. 6 contains this account of a lot of horses that they are bringing out.

"Messrs Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanesa, Man., had sixteen Clydesdales and a few Belgian and Percheron horses, all of which were purchased to their order by Mr. James Picken, Torrs, Kirkcudbright. In this shipment there were ten mares and fillies, one aged stallion, and the rest were three-year-old and two-year old entire colts. The aged stallion was Look Out (12213), purchased from Mr. Alex. Picken, Kilmaurs. He was got by the noted big prize horse Royal Carrick (10270) out of a mare by Scottish Banner (9671). Royal Carrick won the Glasgow premium, also the Morayshire premium, and was second at the Highland and Agricultural Society's



You want a **Safe Engine** for Threshing Purposes that won't set fire to your property. The

Stickney Gasoline Portable & "Flour City" Tractors

are such. They also furnish the **Maximum of Power** at the **Minimum of Cost**.

You Want Water? One of our **WELL DRILLS** or **AUGERS** will find it for you and our **Aylmer and Toronto Pumps** and **CANADIAN AIRMOTORS** will deliver it just where you want it.

Our **AYLMER STANDARD SCALES** will weigh your Grain and Stock and thus save their cost in a season.

Our **TORONTO GRINDERS AND SAWS** will chop your feed and saw your firewood.

See us or our local agent, and get our catalogues and prices before you buy.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd., WINNIPEG, TORONTO, CALGARY

An Ontario Policyholder

of The Great-West Life Assurance Company writes:—

"I have just received notice of my profits on my Insurance in this Company. I am exceedingly pleased with the five year profit which has been allotted me, and have been greatly pleased with the treatment accorded me by this Company."

The Insurance held in force by The Great-West Life now exceeds \$52,000,000, and the business being written this year is far in excess of any of the previous eighteen successful years.

Such letters and such expansion show that there is the widest appreciation of the low premiums—the high profits and liberal conditions characterizing the policies of

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Head Office - - - WINNIPEG

Ask for personal rates, stating age.



The Wonderful ALADDIN Lamp

Wonderful because it produces a luxurious, soft, white light, excelled only by sunlight. Burns ordinary kerosene or coal oil, the cheapest of all illuminating fuels.

Burns **Less Oil** than Any Other Lamp of Equal Candle Power

Aladdin Lamps are most durable in construction—easiest to take care of—simplest in operation. The light is brighter and easier on the eyes than gas or electricity.

Oculists declare the Aladdin Gives The Best Artificial Light Known. Users declare it is not only the best light, but the best Lamp known.

There is No Equal. The Aladdin is superior by test and best by comparison. It appeals to those who want superlative excellence for its own sake—appeals to those who consider economy a first essential. Odorless, noiseless, simple, safe and clean—The Ideal Lamp for the multitude.

Don't be bamboozled by an imitation. There is only one Aladdin. Insist on having it. The name is on every burner.

Investigation is the keynote of progression. Let us show you Aladdin

THE MANTLE LAMP CO. OF AMERICA

141 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg

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STEEL WAGON TANK

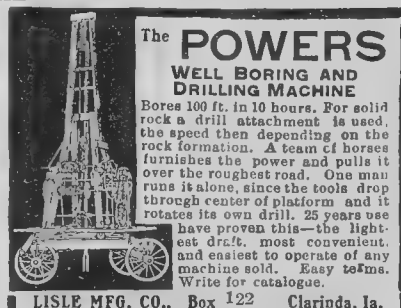
Water, Oil or Gasoline



Write for Catalogue and Prices of
Everything Made of Heavy Sheet Metal

RED RIVER METAL CO.

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The POWERS

WELL BORING AND DRILLING MACHINE

Bores 100 ft. in 10 hours. For solid rock a drill attachment is used, the speed then depending on the rock formation. A team of horses furnishes the power and pulls it over the roughest road. One man runs it alone, since the tools drop through center of platform and it rotates its own drill. 25 years use have proven this—the lightest draft, most convenient, and easiest to operate of any machine sold. Easy to move. Write for catalogue.

LISLE MFG. CO., Box 122 Clarinda, Ia.

CHILDREN TEETHING

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind, Twenty-Five cents a bottle.

Show at Inverness. Look Out has been a useful breeding horse, which leaves plenty of foals. An uncommonly well-bred three-year-old colt was got by the celebrated champion horse Royal Chattanooga (11489) out of a mare by the Cawdor Cup champion horse Royal Gartly (9844). Two-year-old colts are by the noted Baronson (10981), sire of the champion Oyama; the big, powerful horse Fire Escape (12976); the champion first prize horse Perfect Motion (13123); and Look Out, above referred to. Nearly all the fillies are two-year-olds. One is by the Highland and Agricultural Society big, first prize horse Ruby Pride (12344), one of the best-bred stallions of the present day, and the dam of this filly is by the Stirling and Bute premium horse Fickle Fashion (10546). Another is by Baron Galloway (13328) out of a Macgregor mare, with gr.-dam by the famous Sir Everard. Two are by Baron Whyte (13358); two are by the Rerwick premium horse Blacon Sensation (12489), own brother to the Cawdor Cup champion mare Cedric Princess; one is by the famous breeding horse Royal Favourite (10630) out of a mare by that thick, good breeding horse Prince of Brunstane (9977); and another is by Golden Crown (14146), a Cumberland-bred son of the champion Gold Mine (9540). A four-year-old mare is by the thick horse Bulwark (12070); and a three-year-old is by the famous Sir Hugo (10924) out of a mare by the West Lothian premium horse Pimate (10099).

Homer Smith, of Winnipeg, has sold one of his prize Holstein cows to the Manitoba Agricultural College. This cow, Little Katie Pride, has a milk record of 65 lbs. per day and a butter record of 20 lbs. per week. She has an extended pedigree, was second at the Pan American Exposition as a yearling, and will be a valuable acquisition to the college herd. Mr. Smith still owns two half-sisters of this cow.

E. Ellwood, Winnipeg, manager of the Empire Cream Separator Co., has just returned after spending six weeks amongst the manufacturers of gasoline engines in the United States, and he is now in Eastern Canada on the same mission. It is his intention to secure the agency for the best available line of stationary, portable and tractor gasoline engines to be had. Watch for their advertisement in future issues of The Farmer.



JNO. CLARK, Jr., Gleichen, Alta.

Proprietor of the J. C. Ranch, one of the most prominent Clydesdale breeders in the Canadian West. Mr. Clark is Scotch by birth, and previous to locating in Alberta, 27 years ago, he lived in the Province of Quebec and the States of Montana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Texas and Indian Territory. The J. C. Ranch is well known for its high class Clydesdales, both home-bred and imported. Mr. Clark is a large Western exhibitor and a winner of many prizes: championships, reserve championships, firsts, seconds, thirds, etc. His name has been frequently mentioned for the local Parliament, but he is too busy on his ranch to be bothered with politics. The J. C. Ranch has disposed of all its Shorthorns and runs nothing but Clydesdales now. After 27 years in the country, Mr. Clark says that Alberta is the best yet.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written and facts stated clearly but briefly.

Right to Judgment.

P.F. Clova, Sask.—“A man transfers his place to his wife. After the deed has been made out and the papers registered can I obtain judgment against him?”

Answer.—You can obtain judgment for any proper claim which you have against the man. As to whether or not you could hold this land for the judgment, would depend upon various circumstances.

Can Impound Cattle.

Subscriber, Rosser, Man.—“I have a farm which is not fenced. There is no herd law in the municipality. My neighbors' cattle pasture on my farm. Would the law allow me to put these cattle in pound, or is there any way in which I could compel them to keep their cattle from pasturing on the farm?”

Answer.—You are entitled to have these cattle impounded.

Homesteader and School Taxes.

Subscriber, Minda, Alta.—“Must a homesteader pay school taxes on his claim before he proves up on it, and if any how much is the full amount per quarter?”

Answer.—The homesteader has to pay the same school taxes as he would if he had his patent.

Bequeathing Mortgaged Property.

Sask. Subscriber.—“I sold some land and hold a mortgage on same. Will an ordinary will be sufficient to bequeath this to a sister?”

Answer.—Have will properly drawn and executed and by one of the terms of it devise and bequeath this mortgage to your sister.

Claim Against C. N. R.

W.J.F., McLean, Sask.—“In April a young man friend left my house for his homestead near Fiske, on the C.N. R. I loaned him stack cover, blankets for the horses, and bedding for himself to use on the prairie. When he got there he rolled all up and shipped them all back to me, at McLean, from Rostetown, on the C.N.R., to be changed on C.P.R. at Regina, freight not paid. He shipped them on April 11th and sent me the shipping bill. We called at McLean several times. They did not come to that station, so we got a friend to go to Regina, C. N.R., and enquire. He was told it was the right place to call at but the things were not there. We wrote to Winnipeg asking to have them traced; they replied by post card. Then we waited, got no more word, so sent in a claim for the things to the Claims Agent C.N.R., June 21st, registered the letter and enclosed shipping bill. No reply came. We wrote again on July 6th, asking had they received the registered letter and they have not replied to that. Reading that unless articles were got within four months after being lost, we had no claim on them, we would be very pleased if you could give us advice what we had best do. We want the things and it would be quite a loss to us not to get them. But since they will not acknowledge our letters we ask you to help us if you can. There is not much time to



Madeline and Gibelette. The agricultura lteam of Percherons shown by H. O. Hutchins, Keller, Sask., at the 1910 Regina Exhibition.

spare now, but I kept waiting to give them a chance.”

Answer.—You have a proper claim against the C.N.R. and if, upon writing again, you cannot get them to give a satisfactory reply, your only course would be to employ someone in Winnipeg to act for you to take the matter up with the Company.

Mary—Did she make a good match?

Ann—Splendid! Lots of money, a good social position and all that! In fact the only drawback is the husband.

The world gives its admiration, not to those who do what nobody else attempts, but to those who do best what multitudes do well.”

HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE

MARTIN-ORME PIANO?

There's MERIT in its MUSIC
and MIRTH in its MELODY.

Its best recommendation is its own honest voice. There's no tone like it in instrumental effects. There's no craftsman's skill that can surpass the magnificent casings which are made the temple of that matchless voice.

Whether for the **Farm Home**, or **Concert Platform**, there is no accompaniment to the human voice that can take its place and in **Orchestration** or **Solo** parts it is a

CONCERT IN ITSELF!

LOW PRICE, EASY TERMS, COURTEOUS TREATMENT, to every person interested and we will worry no one into buying.

WRITE TO-DAY to

A. E. SOULIS & Co.,

Sole Agents for Martin-Orme, Packard and Stanley Pianos, and Player Pianos.

328 SMITH STREET, WINNIPEG.



The HERO WHITE CLOUD Washing Machine

The Best Washing Machine Made in America

No rubbing required. No hoops to rust or fall off. Can be operated either standing or sitting. Does not wear the clothing. **Washes lace curtains and rag carpet alike.** Lighter than other machines. No pins or pegs in the agitator. Cannot tear or wear the most delicate lace. Write for particulars.

THE HERO MANUFACTURING CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

FROM McBEAN BROS. TO FARMERS

GRAIN.—We wish to place before the Farmers of Western Canada a Few Facts that may possibly help them to decide more clearly just the method to employ and the best time to take in disposing of their grain to nett them the most profit. Farmers, you have this season the making of the price right in your own hands. Therefore make use of it. It will be easier this season to make a good fair profitable price than it will be to break prices. Conditions in countries whose grain markets directly affect our Canadian market are now favorable to high prices and continued high prices, and even should speculative sentiment endeavor to force values down, the demand from these countries will prove a strong check to lower prices. Before selling your grain, carefully consider whether you are handing it over to speculators who later on will be cleaning up from 25c to 50c. per bushel profit on it. It will pay you well to think this out clearly, and then act as your judgment dictates. It is now generally estimated that the yield from the Canadian West this season will be in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. We ourselves do not agree with those figures. They are much too high. However, granting that there will be a yield of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, it is still enormously less than ought to have been grown had conditions for growth remained anything like normal, and it will really go but a short distance in supplying the world's needs. It has already been well advertised by the newspapers that the principal wheat growing countries of the world show a very large decrease from the estimated output had weather conditions been anything like normal during the growing season. This shortage in production amounts to a great many millions of bushels. The

United States, Canada, France, Italy, India and Russia all show a big decrease in production, and now reports are coming in that the big Argentine crop in South America has been seriously damaged by backward growth. It is too early yet to determine the extent of this damage, but the reports are so persistent that we cannot fail to note it. Russia is a country that it is very difficult to secure authentic information about, and last year the enormous amount of wheat shipped out of Russian territory ranged in the neighbourhood of 100,000,000 bushels in excess of the previous year, and number of years previous. It was forced out of the country through the stringent condition of the money market. One hundred million bushels of wheat appearing from apparently nowhere will certainly affect market conditions greatly, and generally upset the most accurate calculations of the very best grain men. Had this enormous quantity of excess wheat not been placed upon the world's market last year our estimate of 120c for our wheat would have indeed been a modest one. Even in face of the full force of this extremely bearish condition speculators, with all the power at their command, were scarcely able to force prices down to the 90c. mark, and then the upward reaction carried prices away above the dollar mark, where they have remained until the present time, and we even sold 1 Northern wheat in July at 117½c in store Fort William. We do not think that under the circumstances our prediction of 120c early in the season was faulty, or that we had figured conditions incorrectly. We compiled our estimate from the very best and most reliable reports that could be secured. This year we have made careful estimates of all grain conditions that we have been able to secure, and our final opinion is that,

barring unknown conditions, our grain—wheat, oats, barley and flax—will be selling at unusually high prices, but it will depend entirely upon the method the farmers employ in selling their grain whether they reap the full benefit or whether the speculator gets an unduly large slice of the profits. We figure that 130c for wheat, 55c for oats, 80c for barley, and from 225c to 250c for flax will not be considered very high prices later in the season. Our advice to our farmer friends is to hold your grain until prices show you an extra good profit, and when you decide to sell, send your grain to a good reliable commission firm, and have it handled right and sold to the best advantage for your account.

Some time ago a newspaper howl arose about the high price of wheat robbing the poor man by forcing him to pay more for his bread. If the price of wheat was advanced another dollar per bushel bread would still be the cheapest article of food the poor man could eat. It is not the cost of bread, but the cost of other food products which the poor man objects to. During the last four years the amount of breadstuffs consumed has advanced from 5 bushels of wheat per capita to between 7 and 8 bushels. Is this not the most positive evidence that bread is still the cheapest food article sold, and this is one of the strongest proofs that wheat must advance. Ponder on this, and then hold your wheat.

Because we are placing considerable stress upon the advice to hold wheat, our readers may infer that it would be best to sell oats and barley and hold their wheat. This would be an entirely wrong impression. Oats will be selling at much better prices than heretofore, but if you are going to hold any grain, hold your barley. This has been one cereal that has been marketed in Canada

for years at either a loss or at a very small profit to the grower. We believe that a turn in these conditions is about to take place, which will carry barley prices to their proper level. Barley could be bought by malting firms at 100c per bushel and still nett them a very large profit. As a matter of fact, it is really worth double present value at any time during the year if it received its just dues. In Eastern Canada there has been very little barley grown this year, and any that was grown is being used for feeding purposes. The United States barley crop has been estimated at millions of bushels less than last year, and the shortage there will be enormous. Hold your barley.

We have for a number of years back been publishing grain letters at the beginning of the season, advising farmers concerning market conditions, and these have all cost money. Now, we are grain commission merchants, who have been in the grain business here in Western Canada in the neighborhood of 25 years, an experience scarcely equalled by any other firm. We are open to use this experience to help our customers who consign their grain for us to handle, and we will be pleased to have the handling of the grain of any farmer who requires a commission firm's services. If you place any reliance on the advice we give, then let us know that you appreciate it by shipping your grain for us to handle. Consign your grain to Fort William or Port Arthur. Advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., and then write us enclosing bill of lading, with any instructions about selling or holding, and we will attend to the rest of the business for you to the best of our ability, protecting your interests in the deal in every way. Don't forget the old, reliable firm of

McBEAN BROS., 600 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.



The situation in the grain trade is very carefully reviewed in the following special letter to the Nor'-West Farmer under date of Sept. 2:

Wheat.

Our last review of the world's wheat situation was written just two weeks ago today. Since that time the action of the wheat markets has been erratic, up one day and down the next, but on the whole prices have shown a stubborn resistance to bearish influences and have maintained a fairly high level. Absence of export business, heavy receipts and favorable weather for harvesting, together with big increase in visible stocks everywhere, caused an easier feeling for the most part of last week, but during the last few days wet weather has set in over the Canadian Northwest and foreign markets have been advancing, which has had a strengthening influence on trade in speculative markets both in the U. S. and Canada, so that at the close of today's markets prices show gains of ¾ to ½ in Winnipeg, ½ to 2½ in Minneapolis, the principal advance being in the more distant futures of December and May. Chicago, however, owing to accumulation of winter wheat stocks and favorable progress of fall plowing and seeding in the Southwest, is ¼ lower for Sept. and ¼c. lower for Dec., while May is up ¼ c. as compared with two weeks ago. The bulk of the speculative trade at present is inclined to be bearish, but sentiment is liable to sudden changes, and while we do not think wet weather or frost in the spring wheat belt would cause any reduction in the yield, if it were to continue for any considerable length of time it would cause serious delay to threshing and

lower the quality to a certain extent, which in itself would turn sentiment to the bull side and lead to increased buying both for speculation and commercial purposes.

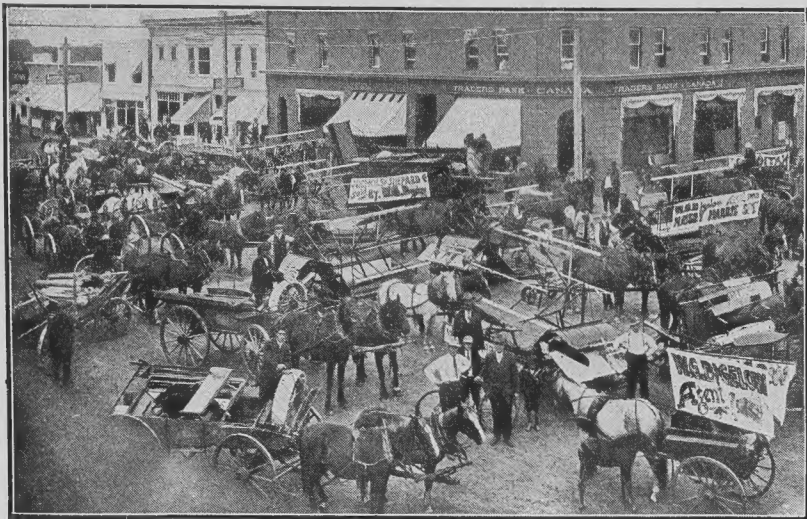
Unsettled and unseasonable weather in the United Kingdom, together with the requirements caused by the shortage in their crop this year, has had the effect of advancing prices in Liverpool and other old country markets, and although there has been little, if any, actual business done, the inquiry for our wheat has improved materially during the last few days. Dry weather in the Argentine has also led to some uneasiness on the part of European buyers, but the drouth there has been relieved by good rains all over the country, and outside of weather conditions the situation seems to favor the bear side and the majority of the professional traders are looking for lower prices.

In the present situation there are both strong and weak features, but we believe with fairly normal conditions, prices will probably work a little lower until the weight of the spring wheat movement is off the market, unless European buyers take hold freely. The extent of the European demand will decide the value of the 1910 wheat crop in this country, whether high or what has become in recent years a normal price will prevail. If the European wheat crop had turned out as it promised earlier in the season, a record world's wheat crop for 1910 would have been a certainty, but the poor prospects and actual yields in several countries of Europe, and the reduced crop of North America, has made that impossible. It is apparent that European imports will necessarily be larger than last year, and should any serious damage occur to the Argentine or Australian crops to cause a shortage or failure there, the demand on Canada and the United States would be considerable, and the close of the crop season of 1910-1911 would show low reserves. In the meantime stocks are piling up at Chicago and other terminal markets, and the movement of new

wheat to American markets is becoming quite heavy, and in our own country is just beginning to move freely, which will have a depressing influence on prices. As a rule the Northwest farmer sells freely during the fall months, and if this is the case this season it will take an increased export demand to hold prices up. Millers report flour sales as slow and principally for domestic requirements, very little being sold for export. There is not the urgent craving to stock up that buyers exhibited last year when there was a steady rush of orders from prompt to end of the season shipment. Bookings are irregular, with no sales beyond the close of the year and few to that limit. A steadily maintained market would increase the demand, but a market advancing largely one day and losing the gain the next, is discouraging to buyers. B. W. Snow, the Chicago crop expert, estimates the world's wheat crop for 1910-11 at 3,352,000,000 bus., against official figures last year of 3,451,000,000 bus. He gives the United States 675,000,000 bus. and Canada 120,000,000 bus., and takes Broomhall's figures on other countries. It will be seen from this that with the indicated losses, especially in France, the demand on Argentina will be unusually great and crop news from that country will be a very important factor in price making in the near future. No especial change can be reported in the European crop situation, but this week's summary is generally favorable, and in detail is as follows: United Kingdom—Weather wet, delaying harvesting. Both condition and quality in some parts are poor. France—The quality of the crop has improved on account of better weather, but outlook is unchanged. Germany—The preliminary official report for Prussia gives wheat crop 85,000,000 bus. against 84,000,000 bus. last year; Rye 300,800,000 bus. against 313,600,000 bus. last year; Oats 380,000,000 bus. against 450,000,000 bus. last year. Hungary—The outlook for corn is favorable. Russia—Arrivals at ports heavy; threshing returns from southwest generally satis-

factory. Roumania—Outlook for corn shows a slight improvement. India—There are larger offers on new wheat. Australia—Outlook generally favorable. Statistics show a free movement of wheat the world over. The United States Visible Supply increased 2,635,000 bus. last week, compared with a decrease last year of 221,000 bus., making the present total 25,197,000 bus. against 8,362,000 bus. a year ago. The Canadian Visible decreased 70,000 bus., making the total now 2,641,000 bus., compared to 771,000 bus. a year ago. The amount of breadstuffs on ocean passage increased 1,992,000 bus. during the past week to 37,312,000 bus. against 28,608,000 bus. one year ago. World's shipments showed a further large increase, the total being 14,032,000 bus. against 8,992,000 a year ago. Russia and the Danube were the principal shippers, shipping 9,000,000 bus. between them. Of the foregoing the continent took 8,608,000 bus., against 3,808,000 bus. a year ago. The European wheat visible showed an increase of 3,974,000 bus., being 73,180,000 bus. against 69,206,000 bus. the week previous. The total last year amounted to 46,100,000 bus., when it showed a decrease of 400,000 bus.

Our Winnipeg market is holding fairly steady in face of the bearish condition. The movement of new wheat is increasing, and inspections show the greater part of it to be No. 1 and No. 2 Northern. The first cargo of new wheat was shipped from Fort William this week, which we think breaks all records for early shipments. Millers continue to be the best buyers, and are paying good premiums over October values. Export trade is very light, and what has been done is more on account of the cheapness of lake and ocean freight at present than our prices being on an export basis. The annual crop estimate of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association has been issued, and, if correct, shows that the crop has made a wonderful improvement during the last few weeks. Their figures are 106,510,320 bus., based on a yield of 12.6 bus. per acre, and an acreage of 8,452,200 acres. We think the Free Press



Taken during a delivery of Massey-Harris harvesting and other machinery by W. H. Bigelow, the Company's Agent at Stettler, Alta., on August 1st, 1910. On this day 48 Binders, besides a Steam Threshing Outfit and Mower and Rakes, were delivered. Mr. Bigelow's sales of Harvesters in the Stettler District this season will reach a record of 175.

estimate last week of 101,236,413 bus. will prove to be much closer to actual figures when final estimate is made. Their inspection was very carefully done, and their past estimates have been nearer the mark than many others. To-day's cash prices are:—No. 1 Northern, \$1.06½; No. 2 Nor., \$1.04½; No. 3 Nor., \$1.00¾. These prices are for new crop wheat, cars inspected past Winnipeg. There is still a good premium being paid for old crop wheat, but the demand is not keen and will soon fall off altogether. We would advise farmers who are shipping their wheat this fall not to sell until cars are past Winnipeg, as in this way they will get the benefit of any premium that may be going. Futures closed:—Oct., 103¾-7/8c.; Dec., 101½c.; May, 106½c.

Oats.

The cash demand has been very poor, although futures have been fairly active. Stocks at Fort William and other Eastern Canada points are very heavy, amounting to six and a half million, compared to three quarters of a million a year ago, and until these are reduced or a good export demand arises, prices will likely rule lower. To-day's cash prices are:—No. 2 C. W., 37c. Futures:—Oct., 38½c-¼c.; Dec., 37½c.; May, 41½c.

Barley.

There is no demand for barley, and practically nothing doing, although one or two cars of new crop barley have sold at 46½c. to 47c.

Flax.

Continues strong, but offerings are light and very little business doing. Cash No. 1 Northwestern, \$2.26. Oct., \$2.25.

All prices quoted above are based on in store Fort William or Port Arthur.—Thompson, Sons & Co.

Grain Inspections.

The crop year at the office of the Chief Grain Inspector closes on Aug. 31. Inspections of Canadian spring wheat at Winnipeg, Calgary, and Duluth for the year 1909-10 amounted to 87,973 cars, as compared with 67,945 for the previous year. In 1909-10 there were 1156 cars of winter wheat inspected at the above points, while during the year 1908-09 there were 3,034 cars inspected, the great falling off this year being due to dry weather in Southern Alberta. In oats the totals for 1909-10 show that 18,392 cars were inspected; in 1908-09, 12,220. In barley, 1909-10, 3,886 cars; 1908-09, 2,983 cars. In flax, 1909-10, 3,571 cars; 1908-09, 2,208 cars.

Grain inspections for the period Aug. 15 to 31 inclusive were as follows:—

Spring wheat.—No. 1 Hard, 7 cars; No. 1 Northern, 806; No. 2 Northern, 412; No. 3 Northern, 87; No. 4, 20; No. 5, 5; No. 6, 3; no established grade, 1; rej. 1, 17; rej. 2, 20; rej., 58; no grade, 9; cond., 7. Total, 1452 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 1384 cars; Calgary, 53; Duluth, 15.

Winter wheat.—No. 1 Alberta Red Winter, 1 car; No. 2 A.R.W., 12; No. 3 A.R.W., 3; No. 4 Red Winter, 7; No. 5

R.W., 5. Total, 28 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 12 cars; Calgary, 16.

Oats.—No. 1 Canadian Western, 17 cars; No. 2 C.W., 377; No. 3 C.W., 40; Extra No. 1 Feed, 45; No. 1 Feed, 26; No. 2 Feed, 6; rej., 48; No. 2 Mixed, 2; condemned, 3; No. 2 Black, 1. Total, 569 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 488 cars; Calgary, 80; Duluth, 1.

Barley.—No. 3, 24 cars; No. 4, 27; rej., 13; no grade, 1. Total, 65 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 59 cars; Calgary, 6.

Flax.—No. 1 Northwestern, 3 cars; No. 1 Manitoba, 1; rej., 1; no grade, 1; cond., 2. Total, 8 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 7 cars; Calgary, 1.

Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the C.P.R. yards for the two weeks ending Aug. 27, were 11,923 cattle, 1,283 hogs, and 1,443 sheep. Export cattle numbered 5,255, butchers 2,044, feeders 1,233, and local 3,388. The quality of the stuff coming in is about average. On Sept. 2 there was a fine shipment of Galloways from Suffield, Alta., in the yards. Their selling price was quoted at \$5.25, freight assumed from point of shipment. The western sheep that are coming forward are all used for local consumption. Farmers would do well to hold their cattle for the later fall markets. They can fatten up considerably yet on the aftermath pasture in the stubble fields and then they will not shrink so much later on as now.

Good butcher steers should be worth 3½ cents at point of shipment now, the range being 3 to 3½, which includes fair to good stuff. Stockers and feeders come in below this. Best feeders are being bought at the yards here at about 4 cents, the range being from 3½ to 4¼ cents. An Ontario buyer, in looking at a bunch of black export steers that were quoted at 5¼, remarked that they could be shipped East and fed at that price with more profit than they could be exported. Export steers are quoted at 5 to 5¼; export heifers, 4½ to 4¾. Sheep are selling well at 5 to 5¼ cents; lambs at 7 cents. Hogs are worth 8 to 9 cents.

Live stock purchases by one of the large abattoirs for the week ending Aug. 27 are given as follows:

No.		Av. Wt.	Price
251	Medium Hogs	266..	\$8.50
49	"	315..	8.25
35	"	220..	8.10
3	Cattle	1117..	2.90
7	Steers and cattle	1207..	5.00
19	"	1227..	4.35
57	"	1059..	4.15
27	"	989..	4.00
22	"	867..	3.90
21	"	990..	3.85
14	"	861..	3.75
9	"	875..	3.65
16	"	1055..	3.30
1	"	1125..	3.00
26	Steers	1261..	5.25
2	"	1378..	5.00
20	Cows	1140..	4.15
1	"	1030..	4.03
25	"	1037..	4.00
2	"	1075..	3.70
3	"	1051..	3.00
3	"	1070..	2.75

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to a strictly commission firm and have it handled to your advantage. We handle strictly on commission—look carefully after grading—obtain best prices and furnish prompt settlements. Write for market prospects and shipping directions.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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You will ship to me again if you ship to me once.

WRITE:

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Wire us for net track offers when you have your grain loaded. We are always in the market for every kind of grain at top prices. We have a separate commission department for handling consignments to be sold highest bidder. Careful attention given to grading at every car. Large advances and prompt adjustments. Do not overlook writing for further particulars before shipping. All enquiries have our prompt attention.

Western Offices:

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We handle your Grain on a Strictly Commission basis. Consign your Grain to us and get the very best price.

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Have been selected from thousands for their form, fragrance, color and blooming qualities.

Their fame is nation wide. They should be in every garden. Write today for descriptive catalog containing prices on these and other hardy perennials. They do best when planted in the fall.

Thirty per cent. discount from retail list allowed Canadian customers.

C. S. HARRISON, SELECT NURSERY CO.
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Registered Holsteins for Sale

18 Heifers, from one to two years old; 3 Bull Calves, three to four months old. These heifers are safe in calf, and all are of the best breeding, from dams with records of from 90 to 100 lbs. of milk per day. For particulars and prices write to

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ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.

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2	Heifers	1175..	5.00
1	"	800..	3.75
5	Bulls	1255..	3.50
2	"	1050..	3.15
3	"	1097..	3.00
1	Stag	915..	2.75
3	Calves	140..	5.00
15	"	205..	4.75
85	"	264..	4.60
28	"	234..	4.50
1	"	130..	4.25
1	"	200..	4.15
20	"	268..	4.00
1	"	500..	3.15
1	"	80..	3.13
2	"	100..	1.00
5	Sheep	170..	5.98
18	"	104..	5.25
23	Ewes	144..	4.40
35	"	161..	4.35
8	"	171..	4.30
7	"	176..	4.25
40	"	184..	4.00
2	Bucks	155..	3.35
152	Lambs	71..	7.00
28	"	82..	6.75

Hay.

There seems to be lots of hay in sight. Prices are good and those with hay to sell are advised to keep some of it moving all the time. Wilton Bros. quote No. 1 prairie hay at \$12 per ton, f.o.b. Winnipeg; No. 2, \$11; No. 3, \$10. Good timothy hay is worth \$15, Winnipeg.

Potatoes.

Potatoes are quoted from 60 to 75 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Dairy and Poultry.

Butter and eggs from the country are coming forward in fairly liberal quantity. The Empire Market quotes eggs at 22 cents, butter 20, fowl 14, chickens 18, and turkeys 22.

Examination for Traction Engineer's Permit.

C. D., Arlee, Sask.—"What is a good book, and what is the price, on engineering? After studying it would I be able to answer the questions asked by the inspector and be able to get a permit to run a steam engine?"

A good book on this subject which we have for sale is "Farm Engines and How to Run Them" by J. H. Stevenson and other expert engineers, price \$1.00. Whether or not a person, after studying this, could get a permit to run an engine would depend on his previous knowledge and experience and on how much he was able to get from the text. We would advise our correspondent to write to the chairman of the examining commission for Saskatchewan who will give him full particulars as to just what is required to secure this permit. If he will simply address his request to Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask., he will early get a reply. W. R. Colquhoun, Stony Mountain, Man., is the chairman of the examining commission for Manitoba.

The following is a list of Canadian patents recently issued through the agency of Messrs. Ridout & Maybee, Manning Chambers, Toronto, from whom further particulars may be obtained:—H. H. Greenway, H. L. Sulman, and A. H. Higgins, improvements in concentration of ores; Ernest Armstrong, improvements in files, rasps, or similar tools; Buenaventura Junquera, improvements in processes and apparatus for the treatment of minerals and extracting the metal they contain; Lyman Melvin Jones, improvements in pitman connections; C. F. Williams and W. Dicks, improvements in apparatus for the manufacture or production of welded or seamless metal tubes; Walter Connor, improvements in internal combustion motors; Morris Schoenfeld, improvements in embroidery machines; Morris Schoenfeld, improvements in embroidery machines (2); Walter F. Hayes, improvements in cork substitutes; Thomas T. Alkin, improvements in dental handpieces.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

WILL SELL—Four improved farms, \$10.00 per acre. Four hundred down on each quarter, balance to suit. James Enright, Invermay, Sask.

TO RENT—First class half section half mile from elevator. Immediate possession. Address I.M.C., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Four pair pure bred Tamworth pigs, two months old. Ten dollars each. Ross Laycock, Foxwarren, Man.

FOR SALE—Eight furrow engine gang, G. Reed, Brathe, Regina. Good as new, only used a few days. Apply G. P. Wastle, Oak Bluff.

FARM FOR SALE—First-class half-section, near good town, only \$16.00 per acre for quick sale. George Kellett, Carlyle, Sask.

HOMESTEADERS, ATTENTION! For full information regarding the homesteads and pre-emption in the Swift Current land district that is open for entry. Write Box 277, Swift Current, Sask.

Would You Marry If Suited?—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds advertisement marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. W. H. Gunstels, Toledo, Ohio.

FOR SALE—We have a number of re-built threshing engines, portable and traction, in first-class order, from 16 to 30 horse power, we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Co. Limited, 76 Main Street, Winnipeg. P. O. Box 41.

\$2.00 to \$5.00 A DAY SURE—Pleasant honorable work at your own home, for man or woman. No experience or capital necessary. Our Company with ample capital will furnish work and plans absolutely free. Edw. McGarvey, Manager, Toronto, Ont.

DAIRY, FRUIT AND TRUCK FARMS.—Land in lots from 5 acres up; close to Abbotsford; on electric road. Best location in the Fraser Valley. The garden of British Columbia. Crop failures unknown. For booklet, prices and terms, write Jos. McCallum, Abbotsford, B.C.

MEN WANTED—in every locality in Canada to make \$20 per week and \$3 per day expenses advertising our goods, posting up showcards in all conspicuous places and generally representing us. Steady work to right men. No experience required. Write for particulars. Royal Remedy Coy., London, Ont., Canada.

The Best Way To Use CONCRETE.

—In fact the only entirely successful way is, to use concrete blocks. Make your own blocks in spare hours, on rainy days, with our Home Builder Concrete Block Machine, made purposely for farmers. Cost little. Does fine work. Prevents building failures. Write for free booklet and full information today. IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY COMPANY, Ltd. 211 King Street, London, Ontario, Dept. 109.

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\$7 to \$10 per week

We want reliable parties to knit for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish machine, yarn, etc. Send your name and address at once for full particulars.

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Traction Engineering

Traction Engine Practice teaches student how to line up, fire under load, clean boilers, engine driving, etc.. College furnishes four traction engines for student practice.

Shop Work teaches pupils how to forge and temper chisels, make welds, babbitt bearings, set and repair flues, repair machinery, test boilers, put in stay bolts, grind and set valves, etc. Not a short lecture course, but a three-months' course, where a student is taught to do the work himself. Correspondence course if desired. Send for catalog.

Highland Park College of Engineering, Des Moines, Ia.

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immediately, with suitable outfit, to work a good improved farm on shares in the Swan River district. Apply to Harper & McCrea, 419-421 Somerset Block, Winnipeg.

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When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

WANTED—FARMS.—Want to hear from owner only having good farm for sale. Give price, description, reason for selling. We have more customers for farms than we have farms for sale. We save you agent's commission. If you want to buy, tell us what you want and where. Homeseeker & Investor Co., Dept. N.W.F., Box 2058, Spokane, Wash.

FOR SALE—Registered Shropshire Sheep—Eleven ewes, seven ewe lambs, two ram lambs, one imported "Minton" ram, one ram bred by Senator Edwards. Rams not related to ewes. A good lot of Shropshires and a fine opportunity for the right man to get the foundation for a good flock of breeding stock. Owner giving up farming. Apply to Geo. H. Bradshaw, Morden, Man.

VANCOUVER ISLAND—Offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunder storms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklet, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A33, Broughton St., Victoria, B.C.

Ready-Made Farm For Sale—480 acres, situated two miles from Newdale, Man., highly cultivated land, good mixed farming, each quarter section fenced and cross fenced. Abundant supply of good water. Stone stable with 16 foot frame top; granaries, work shop, implement shed, hog pen, cook house. House heated with furnace. Abundant supply of hard and soft water in the kitchen. Telephone service. Terms \$3000 cash, with easy terms for balance. James Irwin, proprietor, Box 139 Newdale, Man.

REBUILT THRESHING MACHINERY

The following list of Rebuilt engines, separators, etc., represents goods that have been thoroughly overhauled, painted, and in every respect put in first-class condition, and good working order. Boiler certificates will be supplied with each engine. At the prices quoted, these goods are genuine bargains. 1—20 H. P. Simple A-A Portable Engine. \$900.00 1—18 H. P. Simple A-A Traction Engine. 1000.00 1—19 H. P. Comp. Minneapolis Traction Engine. 1200.00 1—18 H. P. Simple B.C. Advance Traction Engine. 1400.00 1—40 H. P. Comp. A-A Traction Engine. 2600.00 3 North-West (Giant) Simple Engines (on skids), each 900.00 1—36x56 Toronto Advance Separator, with Parsons feeder and Maple Bay Blower. 700.00 1—40x60 S & M Separator with Feeder, Blower, Bagger, a complete outfit, run 60 days only 400.00 AMERICAN-ABELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LADIES A safe, reliable and effectual monthly medicine. A special favorite with married ladies. Can be depended upon. Mailed securely upon receipt of \$1.00. Correspondence confidential. J. AUSTIN & Co'y, Chemists, Simcoe, Ont.

LEG BANDS, fit any fowl, 12, 20c; 50, 60c; \$1.00, 100 postpaid. Roup Cure, one 50c. package makes 25 gals medicine. Money back no cure. Lice Powder, large, 50c. Humphrey's Bone Cutter \$17.50. Barred Rock Cockerels for sale.

FRED BRADSHAW, Regina, Sask.

LEASING OF LANDS The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half section. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

Buff and White Orpingtons (Cook strain), Buff Cochins and S.C. White Leghorns. All prize winners Winnipeg Industrial Grand Stock.

Both old and young at reasonable prices.
C. H. Wise, Norwood Grove P.O., Man.

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Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. ROYAL IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 935, WINDSOR, ONT.

Don't Throw it Away Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak? USE **MENDETS** A PATENT PATCH They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg Co., Dept. M. Collingwood, Ont.

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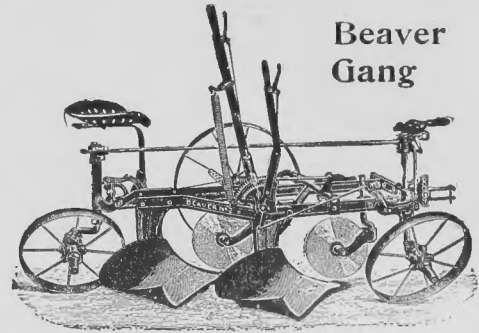


New Jewel
Gang

Our new Jewel Gang is built entirely of steel and malleable iron, and, therefore, has great strength and durability. The frame, beams, bails, axles and braces are made of high carbon steel, giving the frame extraordinary strength to withstand severe strains. The steel wheels have long removable dust-proof bearings with good wearing surface. By using hard oil, these bearings require very little attention. The land wheel is large and fitted with a cushion spring to absorb shocks.

Once set for work, this plow is easily operated by a high lift attachment which raises or lowers the plows to or from the ground by a handy foot lever, thus leaving the driver's both hands free to manage the horses.

Built in two sizes, 12 or 14 inch bottoms, either breaker or stubble.



Beaver
Gang

The furrow and rear wheels of this new Beaver Gang plow are connected and controlled from the pole, making the operator's work much easier in guiding the plow or turning at the ends. The levers are within easy reach of the operator. The plow is remarkably light in draft, strong and durable, and can be easily worked by anyone.

The bottoms are raised by means of a lever and spring lift, and all our new Beaver Gangs are now fitted with steel and malleable standards which are practically unbreakable.

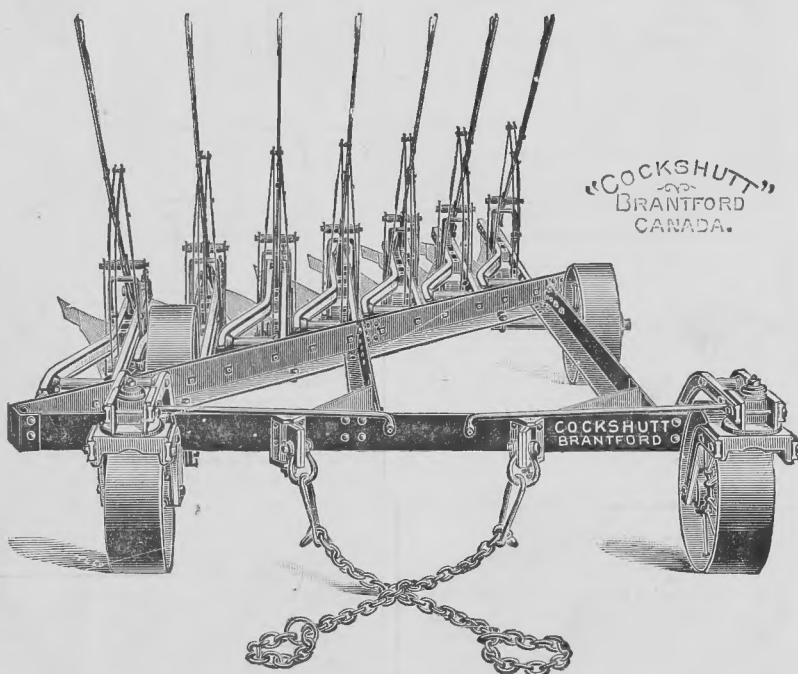
It will pay you to look into the merits of these plows, and we shall be glad to give you particulars if you write us; or you should consult our local dealer, who will give you every information desired.

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SEE THE
COCKSHUTT DEALER

The Cockshutt Engine Gang Has—



Made with 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 Furrow Frame

1.—Straight Beams

The beams of our Engine Gang are made STRAIGHT, because we find that the straight beams are the only kind to ensure greatest strength and rigidity. When under severe strains many farmers have experienced that ARCHED beams are liable to become twisted, and thereby the plow is thrown out of alignment.

2.—Individual Plows

Each plow on our Engine Gang works entirely independent of the others and is operated by its own lever. We have given each bottom sufficient weight to stay with the hardest ground, whereas gang bottoms very often "jump out" owing to their weight being too light to keep the two bottoms in the ground. Furthermore, in meeting obstructions, one plow can be raised without interfering with the others, and in finishing up lands the number of plows can be reduced as desired.

3.—Fine Adjustments

With the Cockshutt Engine Gang the operator can adjust the bottoms to as fine a point as desired. To meet all conditions either in stubble or breaking he can raise or lower the gauge wheels or move them backward or forward as may be desired. Swivel rolling colters are always supplied with stubble bottoms.

4.—Heavy Bottoms

The bottoms of our Engine Gang are much heavier than any other make, in fact the quantity and quality of the materials used in the entire construction of these plows not only ensures good work at all times, but makes for greater strength and durability—points which should not be overlooked.

Let us send you our handsomely illustrated Engine Gang Catalogue, or call and see our nearest dealer.

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COCKSHUTT

PLOW
COMPANY
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WINNIPEG

BRANDON

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON